HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,009—New Series. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M. L. MOLDAVIA	10000	R. H. Gordon	31st Oct.
*ORIENTAL	6294	R. Spicer	7th Nov.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R. Lendon	14th ,,
*PENINSULAR	6295	A. G. Cubitt	21st ,,
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	28th ,,
*ORIENTAL	5324	E. Spicer	5th Dec.
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	12th ,,
*PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	19th ,,
M. L. MONGOLIA	10000	C. F. Preston	26th ,,

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports on route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 26th October, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.

LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES
MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,830	Fiaschi	5th Nov. 1903
OCEANIEN	4,259	G. Guiounet	3rd Dec. 1903.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	31st Dec, 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,248 tons, Captain Marcantetti, to sail on or about the 12th Nov. 1903.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE via ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Nov. 1903,
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1903,
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1904,
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb, 1904,

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
†FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,046	29th Nov. 1903
*† NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	22nd Dec. 1903
*† CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,040	22nd Jan, 1904

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 482. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,409	15th Dec. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages apply to
E. SCARPA, Agent,
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 30th Oct., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMBA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 2nd November, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 3rd Nov., at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 5th November, at 10 a.m.

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about MONDAY, the 2nd Nov., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 17th Nov., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chindi, Quillimane and Mozambique.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 3,000 tons, on or about 3rd November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th October, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

For Freight, Passage, or other Particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.

Bombay, 29th October, 1903.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKNG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
HIROSHIMA MARU	3283	J. Nagao	26th Oct.	6th Nov.
KINSHIU MARU	3854	T. Harrison	15th Nov.	25th Nov.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	K. Kori	23rd Nov.	4th Dec.
BOMBAY MARU	4624	T. Murai	21st Dec.	31st Dec.
IDZUMI MARU	3230	M. Yagi	Not Fixed.	
HIROSHIMA MARU	3283	J. Nagao	18th Jan.	29th Feb.

For Freight and Passage apply to
T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Fort.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that ALL CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGES &c., WILL NOT BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival, No survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE

(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,330	O. Canepa	15th Nov. 1903.
R. RUBATTINO	4,330	M. Saporiti	15th Dec. 1903.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 840; 2nd Class, Rs. 540. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
CAPRI	6,000	G. Bolsito	17th Nov. 1903
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzine	17th Dec. 1903

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

F. CROCCO, Agent.

Esplanade Road, No 2

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

BOMBAY—AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
SOMALI	2,655	Birch	10th Nov.
BUNDESRATH	2,096	Ahrens	25th Nov.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

S. S. REICHSTAG, will CALL also at SEYCHELLES.

For Rates and Particulars apply to
A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 14th October, 1903.

ARTISTIC WEDDING PRESENTS.

		Rs.	a.
762	Set of 4 Silver Salt Cellars, with Crystal Linings and four Silver Spoons; Louis XV Style, in case	48	0
1147	Twelve Silver Tea Spoons, with Tea Strainer and Sugar Tongs, in case	35	0
1192	Twelve Silver Tea Spoons, with Gilt Bowls, Tea Strainer and Sugar Tongs, in case	65	0
1194	Twelve Silver Ice Spoons with Gilt Bowls and Ice Cream Server, in case	82	0
1221	Silver Cream Jug and Sugar Basin, with Silver Tray, in case	100	0
1243	Set of six Silver Liqueur Beakers and Tray, ART NOUVEAU Style, in case	90	0
1245	Cut Glass Claret Jug with Silver Mounts, in case	85	0
1294	Silver Mounted Liqueur Decanter with six Plain Silver Beakers and Tray, in case	85	0
1796	Set of four Silver Bon Bon Dishes with two pairs of Silver Tongs, in case	75	0
1800	Silver Sugar Bowl with Crystal Lining and Silver Spoon, in case	75	0
27-415	Cut Glass Salad Bowl, with Chased and Pierced Silver Gold Gilt Rim, and Silver Gold Gilt Helpers, in case	135	0
28-475	Set of three Cut Glass Scent Bottles with Silver Tops, in Silver, Gold Gilt ART NOUVEAU Frame, in case	120	0

ALSO A CHOICE SELECTION OF OTHER ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR TABLE OR PERSONAL USE.

INSPECTION INVITED.

TERMS: CASH OR V. P. P.

WEST END WATCH COMPANY,
11, HORNBY ROAD,
OPPOSITE THE BOMBAY POST OFFICE.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS & LONDON.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!!

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS AT HOME SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN

AT XMAS TIME

WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY

CHOICE CIGARS!

SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE

"BAHADUR."

PRICES:

Delivered Free of all Charges at any given address in the United Kingdom.

LIGHT OF ASIA	I	...	...	...	Rs. 16 8 per 100
,, ,, ,,	II	...	...	...	,, 13 2 ,, ,,
,, ,, ,,	III	...	...	...	,, 11 10 ,, ,,
BAHADUR Havanah & Special Shape	I	...	...	...	,, 17 10 ,, ,,
,, ,,	II	...	...	...	,, 13 2 ,, ,,
,, ,,	III	...	...	...	,, 10 11 ,, ,,
BOUQUETS	I	...	...	...	,, 17 7 ,, ,,
,,	II	...	...	...	,, 13 8 ,, ,,
,,	III	...	...	...	,, 11 14 ,, ,,
QUEEN EMPRESS	I	..	...	...	,, 16 8 ,, ,,
,, ,,	II	...	...	...	,, 13 2 ,, ,,
,, ,,	III	...	...	...	,, 11 10 ,, ,,

A TREAT FOR YOURSELF AT XMAS

BAHADUR HAVANAS.

"COMPOSIA,"	Imperatrix	Rs. 22/8	per 100,	in 25's	
,,	Especiales	,, 17/-	,, ,,	in 50's & 25's	
"MULETA,"	Principes	,, 19/12	,, ,,	in 50's & 25's	
,,	Graciosos	,, 13/8-	,, ,,	in 50's & 25's	

LIGHT OF ASIA'S

From Rs. 3/ to 2/8 per box of 50's.

BAHADUR BOUQUETS

From Rs. 2/8 to 2/2 per box of 50's.

Samples in any quantity of the above charged for at these prices and sent POST FREE to any address in India.

GOOD NILGIRI COFFEE.

DIRECT FROM THE CURING WORKS.

TRADE S. & CO. MARK

30 lbs. Small Coffee delivered free at any Railway Station between Coimbatore and Bombay	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rs 10	a. 8
3 1-lb. tins Finest Ground Coffee, Red Ensign label, delivered free of all charges at any address in India—V. P. Post	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0
6 1-lb. tins do.	do.	do.	do.	...	...		5	10

FOR FULL PARTICULARS OF WHOLE and GROUND COFFEE and TEA,

APPLY TO T. STANES & CO.,
COFFEE WORKS, COIMBATORE.

MARCKS & CO'S.

UPRIGHT BOUDOIR PIANO

is a piano worthy of being classed with High-Grade instruments, though offered at the low figure of Rs. 525. We do not say this because we merely think so, but we base our claim for this distinction on the results experienced in climates like

SIND,
THE UNITED PROVINCES,
RAJPUTANA,
THE DECCAN,
AND
THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,

in which Provinces this Upright Boudoir Piano has proved itself worthy of the recommendation we gave it when it was first offered to the public 3 years ago. If we had the slightest doubt about this piano, that is, that it would prove untrustworthy, and suspected in the slightest degree that it would give trouble in requiring constant attention in tuning, regulating action and sundry repairs within a few months, we would never have placed our name on the instrument as a guarantee of reliability, nor would we have risked offering it for sale to the public at any price.

There are many pianos manufactured in this world that carry great reputations for perfection outside of India but which have proved absolute failures in the climate of India. We confine ourselves to recommending ONLY THOSE INSTRUMENTS THAT HAVE UNDER OUR OWN EXPERIENCE FULLY STOOD THE TEST OF TIME IN THE INDIAN CLIMATE.

As a cheap and thoroughly reliable piano, we offer our Boudoir Uprights as an instrument worthy of the attention of careful buyers who require an inexpensive instrument for their own exclusive use, and not for the unceasing operations of a Piano repairer and tuner.

SPECIFICATION: Solid iron frame cast in one piece, brass pin plate overstrung scale, full compass of 7 octaves, tri-chord, fine ivory keys, shaped brackets, Height 49 in., Width 46 in.

Elastic touch, full tone, excellent repetition action, great power.

CASH Rs. 525.

On the Hire Purchase System. { For 12 months Rs. 49 per month. ,, 24 ,, ,, 26 ,, ,,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF PIANOS,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES.
FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.
MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month. Special Reduction in Prices for the Season only. MACARONI, at 5 ans. lb. and VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTE, ans. 6 lb. or a box holding 10 lbs. nett at Rs. 3.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS.

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI, LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bots

MONGINI BROTHERS.

JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

IN FANCY CARDBOARD BOXES,
PLUSH BOXES AND BAGS,
GLOVE BOXES,
HANDKERCHIEF BOXES,
SILK AND SATIN COVERED BOXES,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION.

CADBURY'S MILK CHOCOLATE

AND

PETER'S MILK CHOCOLATE

MAY NOW BE HAD.

NEW PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

TELEPHONE No. 325.

All orders carried out under the personal supervision of the PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

TRY! TRY!! TRY!!!

DR. SPOONER HART'S

1. PREPARED MEAL FOR DOGS. 2. BISCUITS FOR DOGS. 3. PREPARED FOOD FOR POULTRY.
4. 'NUTRIENT' (a rich Fluid Food given with the ordinary food) for HORSES and CATTLE.

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Spooner Hart's Prepared Meal for Dogs, a stable diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes and is *par excellence* the food for puppies

Rs. 1-0 per 10-lb. bag.

2. Biscuits for Dogs—An appetising staple diet for sporting and other Dogs.

Rs. 2-0 per 10-lb. bag.

3. Prepared Food for Poultry—Will double the profit of laying birds, and quickly increase the weight of birds for the table and is protective against disease.

Rs. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

4. 'Nutrient'—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction, and unequalled value for maintaining condition. Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin with full directions.

R. S. HART BROS.,
CALCUTTA.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

COMMENCING

MONDAY NEXT, AT 9-30 P. M,

First appearance in India of

THE

LONDON COMEDY COMPANY

IN CAPTAIN MARSHALL'S CELEBRATED COMEDY

"HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR."

(For the first time in Bombay.)

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,

4TH AND 5TH NOVEMBER,

"A BRACE OF PARTRIDGES."

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY,

6TH AND 7TH NOVEMBER,

"JEDBURY JUNIOR."

Plans now open at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

NOTICE.

COTTON GREEN STORAGE GROUND.

FIRMS and individuals intending to RECCUPY LAND at the COLABA COTTON GREEN, for the season 1903-04, are requested to kindly take up the Plots required by them and pay the Season Ground Rent due on same by the 5th November next. The Rents should be paid at the Port Trust Fee Receiving Office at the Apollo Reclamation.

After the 5th November, 1903, any Plots not reoccupied and paid for will be considered as vacant and rented out to first applicants offering.

A. PANTON,
Traffic Manager, Port Trust Sundries.

Bombay, 29th October, 1903.

NOTICE.

BHAVNAGAR-GONDAL-JUNAGAD-PORBUNDAR RAILWAY.

(Including the Jetalsar-Rajkot, Jamnagar, and Dhrangadra Branch Lines.)

ON and from 1st NOVEMBER, 1903, the following will be the TIMING of PASSENGER TRAINS :—

BHAVNAGAR TO DHRANGADRA.

		H.	M.	H.	M.
Bhavnagar Ter.	D.	10	45	19	0
Dhola Junction	A.	12	8	21	38
	D.	12	20	22	8
Wadhwan Junction	A.	15	47	4	14
	D.	16	40	....	
Dhrangadra	A.	17	40	....	

DHRANGADRA TO BHAVNAGAR.

		H.	M.	H.	M.
Dhrangadra	D.	10	40	....	
Wadhwan Junction	A.	11	45	....	
	D.	12	40	1	15
Dhola Junction	A.	13	9	7	22
	D.	16	17	7	54
Bhavnagar Ter.	A.	17	45	10	24

BHAVNAGAR TO PORBUNDAR.

	H.	M.
Bhavnagar Ter.	D.	5	25
Dhola Junction	A.	7	28
	D.	7	58
Jetalsar Junction	A.	14	1
	D.	14	27
Porbandar	A.	20	47

PORBUNDAR TO BHAVNAGAR.

		H	M
Porbandar	D.	6	50
Jetalsar Junction	A.	13	37
	D.	14	5
Dhola Junction	A.	19	30
	D.	19	50
Bhavnagar Ter.	A.	21	45

VERAVAL TO JAMNAGAR.

		H.	M.
Veraval	D.	7	45
Jetalsar Junction	A.	13	35
	D.	14	23
Rajkot Junction	A.	15	10
	D.	19	0
Jamnagar	A.	21	32

JAMNAGAR TO VERAVAL

		H.	M.
Jamnagar	D.	3	20
Rajkot Junction	A.	5	58
	D.	9	57
Jetalsar Junction	A.	13	40
	D.	14	25
Veraval	A.	19	40

J. O. SHOOBRIDGE,
Traffic Superintendent.

Traffic Superintendent's Office, Bhavnagar Para, 27th October, 1903.

NORTH-WEST TANNERY CO., LD., CAWNPORE.

IF you wear BOOTS and SHOES and want the Cheapest and Best write to us for particulars of our scheme by which, if you can SELL 5 PAIRS of BOOTS or SHOES for us, you can get a pair for yourself FREE and WITHOUT PAYMENT. Send your Name and Address to us clearly and distinctly written on a piece Post Card and you will receive full particulars by return.

NORTH-WEST TANNERY CO., LD.,
CAWNPORE.

CLUB OF WESTERN INDIA, POONA.

REQUIRED a European RESIDENT SECRETARY. The Secretary will be expected to devote his whole time to the Club. No one need apply who is not already a member of some recognised Club.

Salary Rs. 400 a month with free room and lodge.

Application with record of previous experience to be addressed to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Club of Western India, Poona.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY,
INCLUDING
R.-M. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATIONS IN TRAIN SERVICE—ACCELERATION OF THE MAIN LINE MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAINS.

THE PUBLIC are advised that on and from the 1st NOVEMBER, 1903, the TIMINGS of the MAIN and BRANCH LINE TRAINS on this Company's System will be ALTERED, particulars of which may be ascertained from the Sheet Time-Tables exhibited at Stations.

The PRINCIPAL ALTERATIONS will be as follows :—

DOWN MAIL.—Leave Bombay 2-30—half an hour later than at present.

Arrive Delhi (third day) 8-55
" Agra " 7-25
" Bhatinda " 14-23

suitably connecting with trains for Lahore, Kalka, etc.

UP MAIL.—Leave Delhi 19-35—eight hours later than at present.

Arrive Bombay 7-40 (third day) as at present.

Connecting Trains run from Bhatinda and Agra.

N.B.—Neither Up nor Down Mail will now call at Marine Lines or Charni Road.

Up and Down East Passenger Trains will run between Ahmedabad and Bombay as follows :—

Bombay ..... D. 7-45 | Ahmedabad ..... D. 7-30
Ahmedabad ..... A. 19-10 | Bombay ..... A. 20- 0

Up and Down Local Trains will run between Bombay and Surat and Surat and Ahmedabad as follows :—

(a) Bombay ..... D. 5-25 | (a) Ahmedabad ..... D. 15-30
Surat ..... A. 13-15 | Surat ..... A. 20- 0
(b) Surat ..... D. 4-35 | (b) Surat ..... D. 15-30
Ahmedabad ..... A. 11- 0 | Bombay ..... A. 23-30

On the Metre Gauge East through Passenger Trains will run as follows :—

Ahmedabad ..... D. 7-15
Delhi ..... A. 13-45 | Ahmedabad ..... A. 13-45

C. CROMMELIN,
General Traffic Manager.

General Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 29th Oct., 1903.

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For 2 Years	5 per cent.
" 1 Year	4½ "
" 6 Months	4 "
" 3 "	3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Absentee shareholders' and Investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 30th September, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH :
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, KURRACHEE, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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Government of Maharashtra
on 19 June, 2017

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 31st instant at 1 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Meher Mansion (1st floor) Wellington Lines, opposite the Band Stand, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood and teakwood household furniture, sideboard, crockery, table ornaments, Singapore cane chairs, carpets, etc, the property of W. MENKE, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

On SUNDAY, the 1st proximo, at 1 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Readers, in the Slaughter House Compound, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, glassware and crockery, aviary with stands, phonograph, hand organ, fish aquarium, lamps, table ornaments, pictures, strong built victoria, garden plants in tubs and pots, etc, the property of Mr. P. SULLIVAN.
The property is on view.

SALE OF 2 CASES DOLCEINE (LIQUID SUGAR.)

On MONDAY, the 2nd proximo at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Rogers and Co. Aerated Water Manufacturers,—
2 cases each 25 bottles each 1 lb Dolceine (liquid sugar-250 times sweeter than sugar) usually used by aerated water manufacturers for lemonade and other waters.

AUCTION SALE OF 102 CHESTS CALCUTTA TEA DUST.

On MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2-30 p.m. Messrs, CRAWFORD & Co, will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned—
Ex s.s., Nairung.
A | 102 chests, 10,378 lbs. Calcutta tea dust, in lots to suit
10 J | purchasers.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 2nd proximo, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and colored piece-goods, as d the following,—
1 household furniture such as almiras, cupboards, wardrobes, pier, side, round, writing, dressing and washland tables, dressing chest of drawers, easy and light chairs, ice chest on stand, coin cabinet, dining table, mirror back cabinet, &c.
On account of the concerned.
10 cases, each 1 dozen bottles, champagne,
5 cases, each 2 dozen pints, champagne,

At 2 P. M.

Several gent's bicycles and one Humber bicycle.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria,
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis,
1 double seated glass fronted brougham,
1 strong built office shigram,
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF GENUINE CAWNPORE LEATHER GOODS, MANUFACTURED BY THE LATE WENSE TANNERY.

On TUESDAY, the 3rd proximo, and the following day at 2 p.m. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bank Street, Fort, next to their Auction Rooms (Where the stock has been taken for sale), the stock in trade of the Bombay Depot of the Wense Tannery consisting of saddles and saddlery, pair harness, kenga harness, large stock of horse collars, also leather boots and shoes (plain and fancy) and a large assortment of miscellaneous leather goods.
The above will be on view two days before the sale.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 30th October, 1903.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 23, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED GOODS, SWEEPINGS, &c., AT THE G. I. P RAILWAY WADI BUNDER GOODS DEPOT.

In accordance with Sections 55 and 56 of the Railway Act IX of 1890 and under instructions from the G. I. P. Railway Company, Messrs BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place, THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 30th instant at 2 p.m., a quantity of unclaimed goods, grain in bags, cotton seeds in bags, bajree and jowaree in bags, castor seeds in bags, case of cigars, tiffy in bags, boxes of wine, loose hemp in bundles, wheat in bags, hurds in bags, bundles of beginga, arhar in bags elephant bones in bundles, waste paper &c, in bundles, empty cases and other miscellaneous articles.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

TO MORROW, SATURDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public, Auction at their Rooms, the property of General Sir R. Low,
1 "Brandy," bay arab pony, aged, about 10 years, excellent trapper and ladies hack.
1 fay Australian gelding, aged, about 15-2, a good trapper, quiet to ride and drive, and very good across country.
1 half arab half Turkoman mare, aged 9 years, 15 hands, high broken charger, and perfect ladies' hack, prize winner at Quetta Horse Show.
1 handsome strong Ralli cart, in perfect condition, made by Messrs. Carr and Co., Bombay.
Regimental Gentleman's and Lady's saddle, bridles, double and single harness, pony harness,
The above will be on view on the day of sale.

TOMORROW, SATURDAY, the 31st Instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 p. m.

1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in good order.
1 English-built rubber tyred Ralli cart.
1 second-hand strong victoria, suitable for a single horse.
1 strong bay Arab hoise, aged, goes well in saddle and harness.
1 strong grey Arab pony goes well in saddle, varnished dog cart in good order.
BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 30th October, 1903.

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENTS.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREET, FORT.

SALE IN BOMBAY OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT COCHIN ON THE NORTHERN SIDE OF MATANCHERY.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay,
(Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 149 of 1900.

Beg Mahomed Hajee Abdul Rahaman .....Plaintiff
versus
Mahomed Essac Haji Abdulla and others.....Defendants.

Pursuant to the order made in the above suit, dated the 11th day of June, 1903, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., by order of M. C. Macleod Esq., the Receiver appointed herein by the honourable Court at their office, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th day of November, 1903, at 4 p. m.

PARTICULARS.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate at Cochin on the North side of Matanchery Road, Cochin, containing by admeasurement 252 7-9 square yards or thereabouts, together with a bungalow or dwelling-house standing thereon, assessed under No. 182, and is bounded on or towards the east by the property of Kochin Hari Sons, on or towards the west by the property of His Highness the Maharaja of Cochin, on or towards the north by the Khade Gula Road, and on or towards the south by the said Matanchery Road, and which land and premises are in the occupation of the tenants of the heirs of Haji Abdulla Haji Abd Sattar Noorani.

Secondly.—All those three several pieces or parcels of land or ground with occoanut trees and other plantation standing and growing therein, known as Erkat Bagicha, Toondi Bagicha and Patin Bagicha respectively, with buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Karamkui Division, at Cochin, together with several batty fields respectively appertaining to the said three bagichas, also situate as Karamkui Division aforesaid, yielding annually the produce of about 410 1-2 fares of paddi rice, and which said three bagichas and the said several batty field appertaining thereto are in the occupation of the tenants of the heirs of Haji Abdulla Haji Abd Sattar Noorani.

Thirdly.—All those three several pieces or parcels of land or ground, with occoanut trees and other plantation standing and growing thereon, known as Koorwant Bagicha, Barkeg Bagicha, and Cheruparam Bagicha, situate, lying and being at Karamkui Division at Cochin, together with several batty fields respectively, appertaining to the said three bagichas, also situate at Karamkui Division aforesaid, yielding annually the produce of about three faras of paddy rice, and which said three bagichas and the said several batty fields appertaining thereto are in the occupation of the tenants of the heirs of Haji Abdulla Haji Abd Satter Noorani.

Fourthly.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with occoanut and other plantation standing and growing thereon, known as Yahodiwall Chiggu, together with godowns or buildings standing, situate, lying and being on the south side of Matanchery Road, in Cochin, and is bounded on or towards the east by the Musjid belonging to Kutchee Ebrahim Hosain, on or towards the west by the property of Pampalin Karalo, on or towards the north by the said Matanchery Road, and on or towards the south by the property of Moosa Ellias Rabi, and which said land and premises are in the occupation of tenants of the heirs of Haji Abdulla Haji Abd Sattar Noorani.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs Edgelow, Gulabchand and Wadia, Plaintiff's Attorneys or to the Undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT MAHIM AND DADUR.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 223 of 1903.
Bai Awabai
vs.
Parvatibai and others.

Under instructions from and by order of N. C. Macleod, Esquire, the Receiver and Special Commissioner appointed in the above suit, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, will, at 4-30 p.m., on the undermentioned days, sell by Public Auction at the premises, the undermentioned properties in pursuance of the decree of the said High Court dated the 23rd day of June, 1903, made in the above suit.

I.—On WEDNESDAY, the 18th November, 1903, at 4-40 p.m.

All that piece of Government pension and tax land, together with the messuage, tenement, or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mahim, without the Fort of Bombay, and known by the name formerly of Musauck but now as Jayefulway in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 27,879 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 197, 237, 315, 339 and 408, new No. 3831, old survey Nos. 230, 232, 233 and new survey No. 1-1489, and bounded as follows, that is to say :—On or towards the east by the public road leading from Bombay to Bandora and known as the Lady Jamshedji Road or Gopi Tank Road, on or towards the west by the property formerly and now of Babaji Savji, on or towards the north by two oarts formerly and now of Poma Butta, widow of Thaker Dayal Hirji, and partly by an oart formerly belonging to the Catholic Church or the Priest thereof, afterwards belonging to Maniar Manaji Thakkar, on or towards the south partly by a public passage leading to the road from Bombay to Mahim causeway and partly by the property formerly of Babaji Savji and now of Miya Moola Mahomedali bin Mahlim Fargadar, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward G. Nos. 4833, 4834, 4835, 4836, 4837 and Street Nos. 211, 212, 213, 214 and 215 Gopi Tank Road and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Manaji Thakkar, of Kallanji Shivji and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagors, and also all that piece of land containing by admeasurement 3,02,260-100 square yards or thereabouts, situate on the opposite side of the said public road from Bombay to Bandora, and which piece of land forms a part of a large tank there.

II.—On WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of November, 1903, at 4-30 p.m.

All that piece of Government pension and tax land known by the name of Dewka Khoobrahi Bhat and now of Dewkawady, together with the messuage, tenement, or building standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Mahim Hasil, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 19,555 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 331, new No. 4136, old survey No. 186, and new survey No. 1853, and also Collector's old No. 10, new No. 3454, old survey No. nil, new survey No. 1,683, and bounded as follows, that is to say :—On or towa. ds the east by the property of Salvagao Church, now called Padree's cart, on or towards the west by a public road known as Mammala Tank Road, on or towards the north by the cart of Pharboo Sadanand, and on or towards the south by a public passage, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G Ward Nos. 4123, 4024, 4025, and Street Nos. 324, 325 and 326, Mammala Tank Road, and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the executors of the said Kallanji Shivji and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagors,

III.—On SATURDAY, the 28th day of November, 1903, at 4-30 p.m,

All that piece of land or ground partly Toca and partly Government, with the messuage, tenement, or building standing thereon, situate, lying, and being at Mahim Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 26,555 of which 23,840 square yards are Toca land, whereof Curseji Nowroji Wadia as the Inamdar under Government is the Tocadar, and the remaining 2,714 square yards is Government land, newly assessed and is registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue old No. 74, new No. 1856, old survey No. nil, and new survey No. nil, and bounded as follows, that is to say :—On or towards the east formerly by the property of Dossabhoy Jamseji Wadia now called the Antur Bagicha's cart, on or towards the west by a public passage leading to the Naigaum Road, on or towards the north formerly and now by a footway and partly by the property of Francis Doomani, and on or towards the south formerly by the property of the said Dossabhoy Jamseji Wadia, and now by the property of Parsee Nowroji and which the said premises are assessed by the Collector of Rates and Taxes under F Ward No. 1873 and 1870 and street No. 547 and 544 Naigaum Road, and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the executors of the said Kallanji Shivji and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

IV.—On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of December, 1903, a 4-30 p. m.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent vacant land or ground, situate, lying and being in the island of Bombay on the west of Vincent Road, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 14,124 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the land of the Bombay Municipality and the said Vincent Road, on the south and west by the vacant land of Essaji Mooseji, Joseph, Antonio de Souza, Minguel Antone, Alloo Badmoon Mahatree and Ignacio Antone Ferreira, and on the north by the vacant land of Wamon Parshotam, Antone Minguel Pereira, Pascoal Dooming De Silva and Minguel Manoel Pereira and which said premises are numbered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 6835, and were formerly in the possession of Callianji Sewji, deceased, and are now in the sole and exclusive possession of the mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and for inspection of the title deeds of the properties applications may be made to Messrs. Pestonji Rustim and Kola, solicitors for the Receiver and Special Commissioner, at No., 7b, Medows Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 30th October, 1903.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS,

GIRGAUM AND GOWALIA TANK ROAD

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principle with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Vices broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25). Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale; or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, OCTOBER 23.

SECURITIES—

2½ per cent. Consols	83 3-8	=	unchanged
3 do. Rentes	97 1-1	=	do
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan	£105	=	do
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 13-16	=	+ 1-16

SILVER—

Spot in London	28	=	+ 3-16
2 months hence	27 1-2	=	+ 3-8
Spot in New York	50 5-8	=	+ 3-8

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·14	=	unchanged
Berlin "	20·43	=	do
New York Demand	4·83 1-1	=	— 1-4

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 pr ct	=	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	3 3-4 pr ct	=	do
6 " " "	3 3-4 pr ct	=	do
3 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 7-8 pr ct	=	do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3-8 pr ct	=	do

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	3 1-2 pr ct	=	+ 1-2
7 day market loans	3 1-8 pr ct	=	+ 1-1

Metals.—Copper Brasiers £70 = — £1
Yellow metal 6 1-4d. = unchanged.
Tin Plates 11s. 3d.
Bar Iron Belgian £5-0-0. = unchanged.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £10-17-6. = unchanged.
Basic Steel Bars £5-2-6. = unchanged.
Rubber—Para Rubber 4s. 5d.
Wheat—White, Delhi 30s. 1 1-2d. W. D. Hull buyers.
Do. Yellow Cawnpore 34s. = — 3d. Sellers.
Tone quiet but steady.
Linseed Bold 35s. 9d. Oct.-Nov. 3d Sellers. Tone quiet but steady.
Coffee in New York 5 7-8 = — 1-8.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills for Rs. 40,00,000,

Rs. 10,10,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
18,93,000 do. Bombay.
2,10,000 do. Madras.

Rs. 40,00,000, at 1s. 4d.
Minimum rate received 15 per cent.
Total amount sold during week, Rs. 57,30,000.
Amount to be allotted next week, 40,00,000.

Extra allotments on Bombay, Rs. 30,000, and on Madras Rs. 2,80,000 at 1s. 4 1-32d.

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 5,000 bales. Spot 5·76 — 4. Sold on speculation and for Export 500 bales. Imports 3,000 bales. Arrivals closed steady.

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·47	5·42	5·40	5·38
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-April.**	**April-May.**	**May-June**
5·33	5·31	5·37 + 2	5·36

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	58,000 bales.
Do. last year	51,000 "
Stock in Great Britain	14,000 "
Do. do Continent	25,000 "
Mid-Uplands	10·35 unchanged
Futures, month of Dec.	10·02 — 9
Do. do. March	9·05 — 8

In New Orleans—

Spot	9 15-16 — 1-8
Futures, month of Jan.	9·79 — 9
Do. do. April	9·93 — 8
Tone at close	Steady.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Wednesday, 28th October, 1903 :—

Cotton	298 bales.
Wheat	26,157 cwts.
Linseed	2,516 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	5,292 "
Gingellyseed	3,315 "
Poppyseed	302 "
Groundnuts	147 "
Castorseed	4,183 "
Rice	1,352 "
Myrabollams	585 "
Cottonseed	5,561 "

BOMBAY, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 29.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T.T.	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand	1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s. 4 1-4d.
Do 6 do do	1s. 4 13-32d.
French Francs 3 do do	170 1-2 at 1-4
Marks 3 do do	138 1-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	136
Shanghai 30 do do	187
Japan 30 do do	151 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	Rs. 98·9
1st Settlement	" 98·9
2nd do.	" 98·7

MONEY Market,—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since	3rd Sept.	4 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 20th Aug.	3 do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 23rd Aug.	3 do.
Bank of Madras	do. 23rd July	4 do

SEEDS—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	6	3	0
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.			
Brown Cawnpore ready	Rs. 5	3	0
Yellow Cawnpore "	" 5	15	0 to 6
Yellow Guserat "	" 5	15	0 to 6
Poppyseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	6	3	6
Castorseed—Tone quiet but steady.			
Ready	21	4	0

WHEAT.—Tone firm.

Pissi 91 per cent	Rs. 31-12 per cwt.
Club No. 1	" 3-4 " "
Hard Red	" 24 " "

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone.—Easier.

Estimated sales	5,000 balcs.
Imports	17,000 "

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·23	5·27	5·28	5·28
–15	–16	–12	–10
Feb-Mar.	**Mar-Apl.**	**Apl-May**	**May-June**
5·23	5·26	5 25	5·25
–13	–11	–11	–12

COTTON.—The lolal market opened very firm, and there being a good enquiry from Exporters, continued so throughout the day, and a good business was done at an advance of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 on yesterday's rates. At the close "Suttas" are firm at Rs. 229 1-2 for Good Broach, and Rs. 174 1-2 for Fully Good Bengals.

The following is the statement of Silver Balance in the Bombay Mint for the week ending 28th October :—

	Rs.	Rs.
Value of Silver held on account of tenderers for Dollar coinage on the evening of the 21st October 1903		46,11,000
Value of Government Silver on do. do.		5,69,000
Total	lbs.	51,80,000
Add—Silver received during the week on account of tenderers for Dollar coinage	15,93,000	
Do. do. Government	76,000	16,69,000
		67,82,000
Deduct—Dollars transferred to Custom House for export of the value of Petty items issued for miscellaneous purposes		
New Coin paid to the Reserve Treasury	2,00,000	2,00,500
Balance on evening of the 28th October 1903		65,82,000

The Balance comprises—	Rs.
Silver held on account of the tenderers	61,37,000
Do do Government,	4,45,000
	65,82,000

There is in addition awaiting Assay	Rs.
Bullion received for Dollar coinage	
Uncurrent coin belonging to Government	36,47,000
	36,47,000

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger	Nil.

The Manchester Market has been firm,

2 1-2 per cent. Consols	88 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	97 1-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	105
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	85 13-16
Bar Silver	28

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers every where.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for ANNOUNCEMENTS of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

SANGSTER—KENNEDY—October 21, at Holy Trinity Church, Karachi, W P Sangster, Executive Engineer, P W D, Punjab, to Agnes Knox, daughter of the late Neil Kennedy, Esq, Glasgow, and of Mrs Kennedy, Carthon, Troon, Ayrshire.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

FAYRER—October 26, at Nungumbaukum, Madras, the wife of Captain F D S Fayrer, I M S, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BRUCE—DALZEL—October 21, at Christ Church, Nowshera by the Rev Charles Stuart, Chaplain of Rawalpindi Malcolm Edward Lloyd Bruce, Captain Indian Army, third son of Colonel E A Bruce, Indian Staff Corps (retired), to Clementina Blyth, youngest daughter of the late W F B Dalzel, M D, Surgeon Major, Bengal Army.

DEATHS.

MOODLIAR—October 29, at Madras, Rao Bahadur A Sabapathy Moodliar, of the firm of Messrs. A Sabapathy Moodliar and Co., Bellary, Bombay, and Madras.
OLIVER—October 25, at 8 Pretoria Street, Calcutta, George Oliver, of Walters court, Shamnagar E B Ry.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 59m. Sun sets, 5h. 29m. High water, 6-48m., 7-47a. Low water, 1-24a.
The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Egypt, with English mails of 16th instant, due to arrive at daylight.
Arrival of H. H. the Begum of Bhopal, Prince's Dock, en route to Mecca, 7 a.m.

ILLICIT MANUFACTURE OF FIREWORKS.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Giles of the Arms and Ammunition Department charged Nizamsab Ibrahimsab with manufacturing fireworks without a license and possessing fireworks over lbs. 50. The evidence showed that on the morning of the 14th instant, Inspector Giles in consequence of a certain information received proceeded to the accused's house in Ali Umar Street, Null Bazaar and seized three hundred and eight pounds of ready-made fireworks and three hundredpounds of articles and ingredients used in manufacturing fireworks such as saltpetre, charcoal potash, iron filings, wooden handles for rockets, &c. On the first charge the Magistrate gave the accused the benefit of the doubt and discharged him, but convicted him on the second charge and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 100.

UNTRUSTWORTHY GOLDSMITH.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Inspector Toptell charged Ansji Mahadeo, a Hindu goldsmith, with breach of trust in respect of thirteen tolas and a half of gold of the value of Rs. 305, belonging to one Jamadar Khan Ahmed Khan, a Mahomedan resident of Mandvie. The evidence showed that in June last complainant's sister who is a "purdah" lady, gave the accused twenty-eight tolas of gold to make into ornaments. The accused prepared ornaments weighing fourteen tolas and a half and gave them to the complainant. He failed to return the remaining ornaments and on being questioned about them gave evasive answers. The complainant eventually informed the police, who arrested the accused on Wednesday. On enquiries the police traced to a Marwaree two gold bangles which the accused had made out of the gold belonging to the complainant. The accused pleading guilty to the charge was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

DARING OUTRAGE AT THE PARSEE SANITARIUM.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Inspector Aldridge prosecuted Girdhar Jivan and Daya Bhavji with stealing Rs. 60 in currency notes and cash from a room in the Sanitarium occupied by Shirinbai wife of Mr. Manchersha Meherji, a Parsi doctor. Shirinbai stated that at four o'clock in the afternoon on the 17th instant she was ill in her bed alone in the room when the accused entered. The second accused, who was formerly in her service, pressed her throat tightly, tied a handkerchief round her neck, tied her hands with a string, and bound her to the bed. The first accused, who was a general servant in the Sanitarium, took out the keys from her pocket, opened the cupboard, removed the money and absconded. She became unconscious, but on regaining her senses she raised an alarm, when the occupant of a room close by to hers came to her assistance and released her. Accused were sentenced each to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' DECISIONS UPHELD.

The Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe the vacation Judges, presiding at the High Court, yesterday, disposed of several appeals, among them being seven appeals preferred against the decisions of the Bombay Presidency Magistrates.

Mr. P. H. Dastur, second Presidency Magistrate had convicted and sentenced Manuel Seymour to six months' rigorous imprisonment for theft of ornaments belonging to a woman named Annie. The prisoner appealed against the decision of the Magistrate, which was upheld by the Appellate Court.

The same Magistrate had convicted Luxmee Narayen Matani of abetment of theft of property in a cotton spinning mill. The evidence of the mill-manager and the weaving master went to show that the accused confessed to them having assisted another man in the commission of the offence and pointed out the window through which the goods were passed. The sentence of one year's imprisonment was passed upon the accused. Their lordships, on consideration of the facts of the case, upheld the conviction.

Mr. Cursondas Chhabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, convicted Ismailji Currimbhoy a Bori of theft of a bundle of clothes, the property of his master, and being an old offender was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 30 or in default a further imprisonment for six months. He was also ordered to receive thirty stripes, and to notify his residence to the police for three years after his discharge. Their lordships rejected the appeal.

The same Magistrate convicted Haji Hasun alias Mahomed Haji Tyeb an old offender of picking the pocket of a woman named Sakina, and sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment, and a fine of Rs. 30 or in default six months' further imprisonment and to receive thirty stripes, and to notify his residence to the police for a period of three years after his discharge. Their lordships upheld the conviction.

The same Magistrate convicted Dhanipa Boga of criminal breach of trust in respect of three watches belonging to three different persons, and was sentenced to four months' rigorous imprisonment. Hussain Ibrahim was also convicted by the same magistrate of theft of a bundle of clothing, and was sentenced to nine months' rigorous imprisonment and to receive eighteen stripes. Both the appeals were rejected.

Mr. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, convicted Nanji Hirji of criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of a sum of Rs. 500, and sentenced him to rigorous imprisonment for a year, and a fine of Rs. 500, or in default six months' further imprisonment. The fine if recovered was ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation. Their lordships rejected the appeal.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern			
Fort Southern and Esplanade	0		5
B Mandvi, Chinkita, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	2	15
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada,	2	1	17
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	0	4
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	2	2	21
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	5
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	22
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	3
Total	7	7	87
Total plague deaths to date	353,401	215,464	
Same date last year	16	20	90

INOCULATION.

Statement of plague prophylactic issued from the Plague Research Laboratory, Bombay, on the 28th Oct.:—Deesa, 204 doses; and Ahmednagar, 1,006 doses.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

The Honourable Mr. Justice G. Jacob, I. C. S., and the Honourable Mr. Justice W. H. Crowe, Barrister-at-law, I. C. S., respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Judge the High Court of Bombay on the 2nd October.

Captain H. Harrison, an Assistant Political Agent of the Second Grade in Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Resident at Baroda in charge of the Amreli Mahals with effect from the date of assuming charge vice Major E. F. Marriott and during the absence on leave of Captain E. O. Brien, or until further orders.

The appointment of Mr. W. D. Young as acting Vice-Consul for Portugal at Karachi vice Mr. J. M. Lang is officialy recognised.

Mr. C. C. Boyd, I. C. S., acting Judge, and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, is granted privilege leave for one month from the 22nd October or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. A. E. L. Emanuel, M. A. (Oxon)., I. C. S., Joint Judge and Additional Sessions, Judge, Karachi, acts as Judge and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, during the absence of Mr. Boyd, or pending further orders.

Sir E. C. Cox, Bart., has been allowed an extension for two months of the furlough granted to him.

Mr. H. M Gibbs, First Grade Superintendent of Police, Major J. Jackson, I. M. S., Superintendent, Yeravda Central Prison, and Mr. G. D. Madgaonkar, I. C. S. have been allowed to return to duty within the period of their leave.

The services of Mr. A. Prideaux are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government.

Mr. G. C. Whitworth, I. C. S., First Grade Judge and Sessions Judge has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

The undermentioned officers passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination on the 23rd September:—Mr J C Jakes, ICS; Mr R D Bell, ICS Mr P B Haigh, I C S, and Mr J C Ker, I C S The names are arranged in the order of merit, Messrs Bell and Ker passed an examination in Marathi, Mr Jakes an examination in Gujarati and Mr Haigh an examination in Kanarese.

Mr. R. E. Gibson, I.C.S., passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination on 23rd September.

Mr. Gibson passed an examination in Sindhi on 23rd September 1903.

Mr. S. M. Fraser, C.I.E., I.C.S., has been allowed to return to duty within the period of his leave.

The services of the Reverend Alan Cant, Chaplain, Church of Scotland, Poona, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India.

The Reverend Harold Foote is confirmed as Junior Chaplain on the Bomb

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TO the PITMANITES through M. B. for 6 of my Pupils 6 weeks teaching, against M. B. teaching Pitman 6 MONTHS has not been accepted.
The seven days fixed for the contest has lapsed and Mr. PEELE must carry out his Lecturing Engagements at Broach, Ahmedabad and elsewhere this and next week
The first week in January, 1904, will be a good time to re-open this question of speed and legibility, as the competitions for a Gold Medal, Rs. 100 Cash Prize, and vacancies for six on the Staff will have been decided.
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1903.

THUGS AND DACOITS.

A TIME there was when the reports of the Thagi and Dakaiti Department teemed with tales of wonder, if not of imagination. To-day they are somewhat tough, matter of fact documents, partly because of the application of the "viceregal razor" and partly because both thugs and dacoits are disappearing and criminal castes are forsaking their traditions and turning their attention to prosaic vocations connected with agriculture and kindred industries. Some again find employment in the suppression of the very crimes which gave them their being. In the eyes of some of the special police on the strength of the Department fail to appreciate the reformation of born villains, and in one instance, duly reported, in order not to let it appear they had been guilty of laxity in their duty or a decline of efficiency in the detection of crime, procured the arrest and conviction of a large number of innocent persons on false and fabricated evidence. This occurred a year ago, and the greater part of the time of one of the senior officers since then has been engaged in rectifying the wrong done. The Department is not less vigilant that the returns contain smaller figures. The feature is the result of better harvests, and perhaps also, to some extent, of an improved moral tone among the persons the Department has to deal with. The report used to give us thrilling details of the principal events recorded, gruesome narratives of torture and mutilation, and all the humours of the dacoits' "modus operandi." We miss these, and those who revel in gore will lament their exclusion from the document. Everything is left to the imagination, and were it not for the facile pen of an occasional Babu correspondent we should never hear of the removal of a Marwari's ears, how midnight marauders set fire to wealthy merchants, after binding them to trees and tying wisps of oil-soaked hemp and cotton to their hands and feet, and sundry other similarly playful little ways in which they seek diversion combined with profit, and the diabolical devices and cunning of dacoit leaders, whose very names create terror wherever they are heard.

Still the new report is not wholly confined to figures and tabulated statements. We have an account of the reduction to order of the turbulent Bhils on the Rewa Kantha border. They had been giving very serious trouble since 1901. In what particular direction they made themselves unpleasant we are not told. The head and front of their offending is hidden in the unprinted portion of the report. But raiding seems to have been included in the category of their iniquities and that raiding to have been encouraged by the Garhi officials. The Bhils of Sunth and Banswara nursed animosity against each other, and the police of the two States became infected. No border court had been held in the vicinity for years, no extradition rules were in force, the police of the two States did not co-operate, police and magisterial administration was primitive in the extreme, and the Bhils were used to man outposts and allowed to remunerate themselves by levying tolls on cattle and passengers. The magisterial were equally primeval. Fees were exacted from complainants, and fines on Bhils convicted of daccity with little apparent method were said to be credited to the Garhi Thikana. Complaints of dacoity preferred by Sunth were met by countercharges, and in cases where property was said to be secreted in Garhi territory no notice was taken if the Bhils concerned denied their guilt. Attempts at recovery by the Sunth police were met with armed resistance. The Garhi officials in this part of Banswara were Mahomedans, mostly of Pathan extraction, and their influence was so great over the Bhils that the latter were afraid to say anything as to their grievances or against their oppressors—a singularly unpleasant state of affairs in the opinion of those of their neighbours, who wished to live moderately righteous and sober lives. Four of the Sunth Bhil leaders and four of Garhi were arrested for complicity in the border forays, and doubtless if all be punished the real offenders will be among them—the chief recommendation of indiscriminate and wholesale chastisement. The results of their various trials had not been communicated to the head of the Department when his report was prepared. Still confidence and order are said to have been restored, to lapse again, perhaps, if the leaders are set at large, and they arrive at the not unnatural conclusion that there are old scores to be wiped off and that honour remains unsatisfied.

Extensive operations are in progress against organised dacoity in some of the native States; for whilst here and there unruly tribesmen have settled down peaceably others show signs of activity. In Bhopal, for example, we find that the Rajgarh, Narsingarh, and Maksudangarh Moghias are settling down to cultivation, and have brought a good deal of land under the plough, while the Mogulias in Khilchpur are not cultivating properly and the supervision exercised leaves much to be desired. Generally speaking, we are told that the settlements in Bhopal have deteriorated. Much of the land has fallen out of cultivation and many of the men have absconded. This unsatisfactory state of affairs is attributed to bad harvests and lack of supervision. An improvement may shortly be expected as they are to be put in the way of earning an honest living by giving them land and bullocks and seed. In the Nizam's territory things are neither better nor worse, and his Highness's government has given the Department the fullest assistance. Dholpur reports the formation of a formidable gang in the jungles near Ratanpur. They commenced operations a year ago last May. Two months later their hiding-places were betrayed. The informers were waylaid, and one of them shot dead. Blood money at fifty rupees a head has been set upon the gang. Commendable and energetic action has been taken by the Dholpur State against persons who harboured or assisted the gang with supplies or information while they were hiding in the jungle. Heavy pressure has been brought to bear on the local Zemindars by the Dholpur authorities through the imposition of punitive police, and is said to be having a most excellent effect on the hitherto troublesome and intractable village of Ratanpur. Five men have been arrested and the capture of the remainder of the men is expected. Of Thugi, by itself, it is shown that poison was administered to twenty-three persons and proved fatal in fourteen. In nine of the cases poison was administered for the sake of plunder. The practice is dying out; in fact Thugi is virtually a thing of the past.

PROSPECTS OF AGRICULTURE.

THE agricultural population of Bombay has every reason to be satisfied with the past monsoon, though it is to be feared that in Sind and Guzarat the benefit received by the rains has been largely counterbalanced by the ravages of locusts and other insects. Sind cultivators still complain of the presence of locusts. The potato and sesamum crops have been damaged in Karachi, and in the Manjhand, Kohistan, and Kotri talukas of the same district locusts have done considerable damage to the standing crops. Slight damage has also been done in Sukkur, Larkhana, Hyderabad, the Upper Sind Frontier, and Thar and Parkar. The operations now in progress are the harvesting of rice, jowari, and bajri, and the sowing of the rabi crops generally. Except for the attentions of insects the crops are doing well. Guzarat reports a sufficiency of rain with the exception of one or two talukas of Ahmedabad. In that district also locusts have damaged the maize, oil seed, bajri, and rice crops. Complaints also come from Kaira and Broach, the damage being principally in respect of the cotton and oil seed crops in the latter district. Hill-millets have suffered from the depredations of grasshoppers in parts of the Mandvi taluka of Surat. Cultivators in Guzarat are engaged with the harvesting of rice and jowari and with the preparation of the land for rabi cultivation. In the Konkan conditions are generally satisfactory. Locusts still linger in some parts, but they are not doing any damage. The harvesting of kharif is now in progress. Cotton is ready for picking in some talukas of Khandesh, and elsewhere it is flourishing. In the Deccan all the crops are in good condition. Locusts have done slight damage in Nasik, and various other insects are also troubling the cultivators of that district. More rain is stated to be necessary in Ahmednagar. However, cotton is flourishing there, and the other crops appear to be doing well at present. The sowing of the rabi crops is completed in Poona, and in Sholapur it is in progress. In both districts all the crops are doing well and the harvesting of the kharif crops still proceeds. In other parts of the presidency the situation is excellent. Everywhere there is a plentiful supply of fodder and water; and the prices of foodgrains remain stationary. Speaking generally of India the agricultural situation is all that could be desired. Water for irrigation is quite sufficient in Madras except in one or two districts. Ploughing, sowing, transplanting, and weeding are now in progress, and all the crops are doing well. In Bengal also the rainfall has been sufficient, except in a few places, where it is stated that a few occasional showers will be required for the benefit of the standing crops. The outturn of the standing winter rice crop is expected to be 87 per cent. of a normal crop. The indigo crop promises 60 per cent. for North Behar and 80 per cent. for the rest of Bengal. This is better than last year. In the United Provinces the prospects of the spring crops have much improved. Some damage is reported from ten districts. Cultivators are engaged with harvesting and re-ploughing. In the Punjab the standing crops generally are doing well and the reaping of autumn crops and picking of cotton are in progress. The crops in some parts of the North-West Frontier Provinces have suffered owing to the stoppage of irrigation supplies, a serious breach having occurred in the Kabul river canal. Sowing is proceeding, and harvesting in the Central Provinces. In other parts of India conditions are very satisfactory.

THE HEALTH OF THE CITY.

THE health of the city of Bombay remains satisfactory. The figures are far below those recorded during the past five years at the season, and last week there was a decline on the previous week's figures, due to a decrease in respect of diseases of the nervous system and diarrhœa and dysentry. The total number of deaths recorded was 514 which represents a decrease of 24, and of 1·47 per thousand per annum, the mortality rate for the week being 34·44. The aggregate total was 194 less than that registered in the corresponding period of last year and 226 less than the average for the same periods in the past five years. The number of plague deaths still continues comparatively low. Last week there were 64 fatal cases of the disease, an increase of four upon the previous week, but a decrease of no less than 78 as compared with last year's figures. The present week's total of deaths from plague is indeed even more satisfactory than it appears at the first glance, for no less than 21 of the deaths occurred in Mandvi. All the remaining districts of the city thus accounted for 43 deaths, a much lower total than has been noticed for a long time. Byculla recorded two deaths last week and Colaba was free. Smallpox and measles have quite died out, and fever only accounted for 35 deaths, one of the lowest figures registered for a very long time. As already mentioned there was a very noticeable decline in the effect of diarrhœa and dysentry. In the case of the former disease there was a decrease of 17 deaths. Diseases of the nervous system were also responsible for less deaths than usual, and though the mortality due to complaints of the lungs was rather heavier that is to be accounted for by the cold nights which have been experienced within the last fortnight. There is nothing remarkable in the remaining figures. There were six deaths amongst the European community—a rather large figure—the death rate amounting to 25·42 per thousand per annum. Of this total one death was due to malaria, one to diarrhœa, two to diseases of the nervous system, and two to diseases of the respiratory organs. There was a decline in the birth rate of the city last week, but it is still above the average.

ADEN SETTLEMENT.

IN the inconspicuous manner of that ill-edited publication the "Bombay Government Gazette" some interesting rules are published regarding the control of local affairs at Aden. Subject to the supervision of the Resident the management of the affairs of the Settlement is placed in the hands of a body styled an Executive Committee whose constitution and procedure are prescribed by rules framed by the Resident. These regulations provide for a Committee consisting of a Chairman and not less than four and not more than six members. They are to be all appointed by the Resident and half the number are to be non-officials. The Chairman of the Committee will ordinarily be the First Assistant Resident and the Cantonment Magistrate will have a seat on the Committee. The members are to be paid a fee of fifteen rupees for each meeting. A provision against the possibility of a snatch vote on any subject is found in a rule which enables a member to claim that a decision arrived at when all the members are not present shall be confirmed by the full body, though in this case the Chairman need not call another meeting but may obtain the views of members in writing. Moreover, everything that the Committee may do will be subject to the veto of the Resident whose approval is necessary before any resolution can be carried into effect. The restriction is a wise one, for though it is not likely that anything the Committee may do in regard to improving roads, buildings, water supply, and sanitary arrangements will be negatived by the Political Resident, his supervision will operate as a spur to duty and right action. The constitution of the Committee, therefore, marks a step towards the better management of a possession the value of which is now being more accurately estimated than was formerly the case. It is satisfactory to find that while schemes associated with the development of Aden as a port of trade and call are in the air the good government of the Settlement is not being neglected.

SURGEON-GENERAL SIR THOMAS GALLWEY, Principal Medical Officer of His Majesty's Forces in India, left Simla on Tuesday for a tour in the Bombay Command.

A LARGE sum is to be spent in the purchase of valuable gifts to be presented by the Viceroy to various Coast Chiefs and other local notables during the Persian Gulf tour.

THE Madras Municipality is considering a scheme for a new rubbish incinerator, the heat from which will be used to pump sewage at Egmore.

THE Governor in-Council is pleased to direct that the Subordinate Judge of Vita shall hold his Court at Dahiwad pending further orders.

A COLLECTION of Indian medals and clasps with ribbons has been got together by the Government for presentation to the Museed l'Armee in Paris. The collection is not altogether complete, as some of the medals for the earlier wars in India are not in stock, and are not obtainable from the Mint. The different igsignia of the Indian Order of Merit have also been sent.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Oct. 27th was 514, giving a death-rate of 34·44 per annum per thousand as against 47·44 the corresponding period of last year, and 47·89 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 35 died from fevers; 64, plague; 0, small-pox; 2, measles; 0, cholera; 3, leprosy; 58, phthisis; 30, diseases of the nervous system; 130, affections of the respiratory organs; 19, diarrhœa; 15, dysentery; 39, still-born; 80, old age and debility; 11, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 30; Brahmin, 22; Lingast, 1; Bhattia, 4; Hindu of other caste, 243; Hindu low caste, 53; Musalman, 120; Parsee, 17: Jew 1; Native Christian, 15; Eurasian, 1; European, 6; Negro-African, 1. The total number of births was 312 as against 368 the corresponding period of last year, and 295 the average over the past five years.

SEVERAL changes in the higher ranks of the Bengal Civil Service will take place in the course of the next few weeks. Mr. D. J. Macpherson, on return from leave will vacate the appointment of Collector of Customs, going to Bhagalpur as Commissioner. Mr. Morshead will be confirmed in his present appointment as Collector of Customs. Mr. Inglis returns early in December from leave to officiate as Commissioner of Burdwan; Mr. Lyon will then revert to the Board of Revenue as Secretary, Mr. Walsh, the present Secretary, being placed on special duty. In consequence of the retirement of Mr. Carstairs, Mr. Slacke is confirmed as Commissioner of Chota Nagpur. The Hon'ble Mr. Macpherson becomes sub. "pro tem." Commissioner of the Division, but will continue to act as Chief Secretary. The Hon'ble Mr Earle is confirmed as Revenue Secretary, while Mr. Badshah is confirmed as Commissioner of Excise.

How should people employ time spent in church before the service begins? asks the "Globe." Most ordinarily devout persons would, we fancy, approve the regulation in St. Paul's which forbids the reading of a newspaper. Not that the reading of newspapers is incompatible with a devout frame of mind, but that it is not quite seemly in a place of worship. Henry Ward Beecher was accustomed to read his Sunday newspaper in the pulpit before he gave out his text, and it is said that some of the early worshippers at the City Temple beguile their enforced leisure in the same way. The practice is, however, deemed reprehensible by many."

A CORRESPONDENT of the "Liverpool Daily Post," talking to a farmer friend, saw a venerable-looking gentleman pulled violently aside, a horse, in a trap, just grazing his ramshackle-looking "tile." "Look here," he said to the driver, "if you had run over me and killed me, I would have brought an action against you for £10,000!" And that reminds the correspondent of one of the most delightful (and educational) of Gould's cartoons, showing an Irishman bewildered, but with the gleam of inspiration in his eyes. Begorra! I see it now; Joe is going to starve us to death, and then give us ould-age pinsions!

TALES OF THE HAYMARKET.

RECORDS AND REMINISCENCES.

ALL lovers of the theatre, and especially of that famous "house" in the Haymarket which has witnessed the histrionic triumphs of so many brilliant actors of our own and an earlier day, will be grateful to Mr. Cyril Maude for his delightful and entertaining book "The Haymarket Theatre: Some Records and Reminiscences." Mr. Maude, himself a manager of the theatre about which he writes with so much enthusiasm and charm, is thoroughly well fitted for the task he has undertaken. He skims lightly over the purely historical features of the story of the Haymarket, and devotes himself mainly to the fascinating duties of the raconteur. His chapters are packed with amusing anecdotes of the great actors and actresses who have graced the boards of the old theatre, from Samuel Foote and Colman to the Bancrofts and Mr. Beerbohm Tree.

Mr. Maude has rescued from oblivion much interesting gossip about the Little Theatre in the Haymarket—the predecessor of the present more imposing building—which first opened its doors to the public in 1720. Those, writes a reviewer in the "St. James' Budget," must have been exciting, exacting, and laborious times for "the regues and vagabonds" who sought to entertain the noisy and sometimes riotous audiences which assembled for the play.

If truth must be told, when the Little Theatre saw its first years of life the actor was scarce a persona grata. He neither opened bazaars nor knelt at the touch of his sovereign's sword. "Threshing," sighed a sympathetic critic of the time, "were not more laborious than acting," and acting had few of the sweet compensations we poor players enjoy to-day. £12 a week was no mean salary in those times and a long run was a thing unknown until Fielding produced his celebrated "pasquin," which ran for fifty nights, and caused far more sensation than Mr. Penley's record with "Charley's Aunt." The amount of study which my poor predecessors must have had to undergo in those dear old days, makes my blood run cold to contemplate. And the manager's lot was little happier. Though he is still the sport of the public, he was much more so in 1720 and for many years that succeeded it. Not only had he a public of terrible difficulty to please, but he could never open his theatre without fear of a riot, or close it without a shudder as to the possibility of never being able to open it again. He was tied down by this restriction or that, and even when the bucks chose to slash his very hangings to bits, he had little or no redress. He was in constant terror of nearly every patron of his house, yet in everlasting fear of losing them all. Indeed he must sometimes have wondered when making some fresh and daring experiment whether he would ever have a theatre at all at the close of the evening's entertainment.

THE PLAYWRIGHT AND THE PRIMATE.

Samuel Foote—"the British Aristophanes, as he was called—was one of the earliest managers of the Little Theatre. He was perhaps the greatest mimic that has ever lived. His caustic wit was ever in evidence and his practical jokes were many. Mr. Maude tells of one which did not succeed.

Foote tried a joke on the Archbishop of Canterbury, who was not to be caught. The actor forwarded a copy of "The Minor" to the Primate (a play so gross and indecent that Irish audiences would have none of it, though it was a big success in England), with the polite request that if His Grace saw anything objectionable in it he would strike it out. But the Archbishop sent it back without a mark, and declared afterwards to a friend that if he had put a pen to the manuscript Foote would straightway have advertised it "as corrected and prepared for the stage by His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury." And, judging by what history tells us of Foote's character, he probably would.

The fabric of the present building in the Haymarket dates from 1821, but Mr. Maude warns his readers against supposing that the rebuilt, brand-new Haymarket Theatre of those days presented one and the same picture night after night as it does in these days.

Apart from the costumes of actors and audience and the structural differences, the house presented quite another as ect in many smallar ways. For one thing, the band played in full view of the audience, the conductor on important nights leading on the pianoforte in the centre of his troupe. For another, the attendants who ushered the audience to their seats were not the uniformed gentlemen whose noiseless step and silent beckoning go so well with the soft-seated stalls and the shaded lights of 1903, but starch, matronly females who paid for the privilege they enjoyed, and did quite a flourishing trade in "books of the play," and "songs of the evening." These very respectable dames were certainly an improvement on the "orange-girls" of the century before, but I venture to think that we have made still further progression. Apart from the ladies who looked after the front part of the auditorium, the Haymarket of 1820 also boasted "box-woman," who in addition to ushering you into your box tempted you to buy fruit which they carried in baskets on their arms. "Choice fruit and a bill of the play" were offered in shrill tones, while from the gallery came the con inual cry, whenever opportunity offered, of "Bottled porter and cider, spruce and ginger-bear." The better part of the audience, of course, refreshed, as the refresh now, in the foyers or "saloons," as they called them in those days, but the "gods" enjoyed the particular privilege of partaking of porter in the seats where they sat.

ACTOR AND AUDIENCE.

Of Miss Winifred Emery's (Mrs Cyril Maude's) grandfather we find the following anecdote related:—One evening "Pizarro," in which he played the tender-hearted sentinel, was advertised for performance. A considerable audience awaited the rising of the curtain, which was so long delayed that signs and noises indicative of impatience became manifest, and some one was sent before the curtain to apologise and to explain that in consequence of the absence of one of the chief actors a few minutes' more indulgence must be begged. Hardly had his person retired behind the curtain when John Kemble, who was dressed for Rolla, took his place and said: "Ladies and Gentlemen, at the request of the principal performers in the play, I am to inform you that the person alluded to is Mr. Emery."

No sooner, however, had John Kemble made his bow and retired than up turned Emery in a greatcoat with dirty boots and his face streaming with perspiration. He was in such a state of agitation that he could scarcely articulate. "Ladies and Gentlemen," he at last managed to say, "this is the first time I have ever had to appear before you as an apologist. But ladies, for you, I must particularly address, my wife was but an hour since brought to bed, and I ran for the doctor."

Thunders of applause and yells of "Brave Emery!" greeted this speech, and the actor retired with his hand to his heart to "make up."

During the piece Emery "got back" on John Kemble, Kemble as Rolla had to say to Emery the sentinel, "Have you a wife?"

"I have," was the answer.

"Children?"

"I had two this morning—I have three now."

So delighted was the audience with John Emery's impromptu that Kemble had to retire in confusion.

It was the habit of actors even as late as Benjamin Webster's time to address remarks to the audience.

One night during the middle of a piece a gentleman in the dress circle got up and began to put on his coat.

"I beg pardon, sir," called one of the company from the stage, "but the piece is not over yet."

"Much obliged to you for the information, sir," returned the gentleman, giving his coat a final tug, "but I've had quite enough of it."

(Concluded on page 6.)

TELEGRAMS

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

IMPERIAL PREFERENCES.

Relations of the Colonies.

CANADA AND SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, OCTOBER 29.

The "Standard" in a telegram from Ottawa states that the Canadian Government has decided to offer South Africa the tariff preference granted to Great Britain in return for tariff concessions granted by South Africa.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

The Entente-Cordiale.

BUSINESS MEN IN PARIS.

ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATIONS.

A large party of commercial men from London have arrived in Paris, and are the guests of the French commercial bodies.

A banquet was given to them last evening at which the Premier and nearly all the Ministers were present, and it was made the occasion of a fresh enthusiastic demonstration and Anglo-French rapprochement.

Speeches of the most cordial nature were made. The Minister of Commerce who presided dwelt upon the efficacious manner private initiative might supplement the work of Governments, and said the benefits therefrom would be not only commercial.

THE VICEROY'S GULF TOUR.

Preparing for the Visit.

BRITISH AMBASSADOR'S DEPARTURE.

The newspapers publish a telegram from St. Petersburg that the British Ambassador left on the 26th instant to meet Lord Curzon at Bushire.

[The above telegram apparently refers to the departure of Sir Arthur Hardinge, the British Envoy at Teheran, to meet Lord Curzon.]

STRIKE RIOTS IN SPAIN.

Works and Railways Wrecked.

STATE OF SIEGE AT BILBAO.

LONDON, OCTOBER 28.

Forty thousand workers have struck at Bilbao, and frequent rioting has taken place.

The strikers are dynamiting the railways and setting fire to the works.

The military have been called out and charged the rioters repeatedly.

A state of siege has been proclaimed.

LONDON, OCTOBER 29.

Seven were killed and one hundred injured at Bilbao last evening.

It is believed that the revolutionists are fomenting the troubles there.

BAD BRITISH HARVEST.

Phenomenal Rainfall.

FARMERS FACING RUIN.

LONDON, OCTOBER 28.

Phenomenal rainfall has taken place in the United Kingdom and hundreds of square miles are under water.

It has been disastrous to the harvest, and many small farmers are threatened with ruin.

LONDON, OCTOBER 29.

The rainfall in London up to the 27th inst. was 34·61 inches exceeding the entire wettest year since 1858.

THE HOME BYE-ELECTIONS.

Fareham and Londonderry.

MINISTERS UNOPPOSED.

CALCUTTA, OCTOBER 28.

Captain Lee has been re-elected unopposed for Fareham and the Marquis of Hamilton has been re-elected for Londonderry.

[At the last election at Fareham, Captain A. H. Lee had a majority of 3,547 over his Radical opponent.

At Londonderry in 1900 the Marquis of Hamilton defeated the Nationalist candidate, Count Moore, by a majority of 67, the voting being: Marquis of Hamilton 2,361; Count Moore 2,294.]

FAR EAST CRISIS.

The Question of Korea,

JAPAN'S WORLD STATUS.

Admiral Alexeieff's organ the "Novy Krai" says that Japan has not reached the status of a European State, and all that can be tolerated is immigration of Japanese into Korea under control.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY)

KAISER AND TSAR.

The Coming Meeting.

PREMATURE RUSSIAN JOY.

LONDON, OCTOBER 28.

Several German papers in view of the forthcoming meeting between the Tsar and Kaiser emphasize the fact that the Russian newspapers are mistaken if they think Germany is about to depart from strict neutrality in the Far East.

COUNT LAMSDORFF IN PARIS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 29.

Count Lamsdorff has conferred with M. Delcasse, and has had a conversation of one hour with President Loubet.

THE FISCAL CAMPAIGN IN GREAT BRITAIN.

It is difficult to guage the currents of opinion throughout the country regarding the progress of the fiscal campaign, but it is certain that Mr Chamberlain's unfaltering tone and unhesitating confidence in his cause is producing a marked and widespread impression.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH OF TWO SALVATIONISTS.

Mistress Booth Tucker and another Salvationist Colonel Holland have been killed in a railway accident in Missouri.

THE CASE OF MISS HICKMAN.

The whole apparatus for hypodermic injection and a bottle of morphia tabloids have been discovered in the undergrowth of the plantation in Richmond Park where Miss Hickman's body was found.

THE "TIMES" ON THE RUSSO-JAPANESE SITUATION.

The "Times," discussing the Russo-Japanese situation, remarks that notwithstanding the circumstances are calculated to inflame the most patriotic and warlike spirit to the utmost. Japan has preserved an admirable calm, conscious of her increased power and prestige afforded by the alliance with Great Britain. She has confronted her great rival with patience and self-possession and she will assuredly exhaust no possibility of safeguarding her reasonable claims by peaceful means.

THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

A FAREWELL ADDRESS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DARJEELING, OCTOBER 28.

The Municipal Commissioners presented the Lieutenant-Governor with a farewell address at the Town Hall this evening. Mrs. Bourdillon was present. His Honour said that the most cordial address was intended to assure him of the goodwill of the people of Darjeeling towards his wife and himself. They had had many tokens of that goodwill, and the ceremony of that afternoon merely crowned the edifice which their friendship had been raising for years. They had in a series of happy years come to know Darjeeling and all classes of its residents, and though absent in body they would often be with Darjeeling in spirit. He regretted that he was not able to do more for the town than encourage its new water supply and electric lighting but he had been able to inaugurate what would be real improvements for Kurseong. He wished everyone a cordial farewell and would always be glad to hear of the prosperity of Darjeeling.

THE BOMBAY AND MADRAS COMMANDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 29.

The arrangement whereby General Hunter succeeds to the Bombay Lieutenant-Generalship and General Egerton to that of Madras is now definitely settled.

THE SOMALILAND EXPEDITION.

Captain Fenner, 59th Rifles, and Lieutenant Wyatt, 124th Baluchis, have been ordered to Somaliland to replace Lieutenant-Colonel Fasken appointed local Brigadier-General and Captain Rolland invalided.

DEATH OF AN INDIAN STATESMAN.

SIR A. SESHIAH-SASTRIAR.

MADRAS, OCTOBER 29.

There passed away in Madras this morning the well-known South Indian statesman and administrator, Sir A. Seshiah Sastriar, K. C. S. I., from old age. Deceased began life as a clerk on a low salary in a Government office and rose by industry and character to be Sheristadar of the Board of Revenue, and then became successively Dewan of Travancore and Pudukotta States. In many respects his career afforded a special example to young Indians of to-day. The deceased had been ailing for some time. He was 75 years old.

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 29.

Presiding at the opening meeting of the Railway Conference here last Monday, Colonel Wilson made a speech in which he sketched the subjects under discussion. These are:—(1) The formation and scope of the Railway Conference Association with allied matters of appointment and pay of the permanent official whether President or Secretary connected; and (2) Such minor matters as the institution of the competition to encourage study of railway problems and the introduction of some system of automatic coupling. He went on to indicate that home boards of the various lines have not accepted in their entirety the original proposals as to the scope of the proposed Association, and pointed out that it would be for the determination of his hearers whether the Association should be a mere committee for forming rules and regulations for the conduct of traffic or a real consultative body to which the Government as well as the Railways themselves could submit all manner of questions relating to railway administration for opinion and advice. Upon the decision arrived at in this matter would depend the qualifications required of, and the pay arranged for, the permanent official of the Association. Colonel Wilson pointed out that if the wider scope were adopted, the permanent official would have to be a man of exceptional knowledge in whom every one could have the fullest confidence, since he would have, in addition to routine duties, to look after the interests of Indian railways generally with a view to the removal of disabilities whether due to the action of Government, local bodies, law courts, municipalities, or other cause. Colonel Wilson strongly advocated the adoption of the wider programme, and in this connection observed that it would give weight that would otherwise be impossible to point the opinion of the body. This, he showed, would be particularly important, if the long-talked-of railway board ever came into existence since the probabilities were that one or two members of the Board would be recruited altogether outside India. They would, therefore, be ignorant of the country and its railway system, and would need expert advice. Colonel Wilson at the conclusion of his speech formally laid down the office of the President he has hitherto held, a cordial vote of thanks being afterwards passed to him for his services.

A communique to-day issued, in connection with the Railway Conference now sitting here, states that the Conference Association has been formed upon the lines approved by the home boards of the respective companies. Mr. Finney, of the North Western Railway, officiated to-day as chairman, and Mr. Pope, of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway as Secretary and Chairman for the current year, and a temporary Secretary will be selected to-morrow. The question of a permanent Secretary stands over, pending reference to the home boards. The subject of enlarging the scope and functions of the Association as on this will depend on the class of a man to be appointed and his salary. The Association will be independent of Government, but will afford the latter technical advice in railway matters.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. A. Lee, Examiner, Public Works Accounts, has been permitted to retire with effect from last Thursday.

Mr. Kellner, Assistant Accountant-General, Public Works Department, has been granted twelve months' leave.

Mr. R. A. L. Campbell, retired Public Works officer, is re-appointed for three years, and has been posted to Bombay.

THE PLAGUE IN INDIA.

The number of plague deaths in India last week rose to a large total of 18,177. The principal increase was in the Bombay Presidency and the Central Provinces.

THE VICEROY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council is fixed for next Wednesday.

MADRAS, OCTOBER 29.

Mr. G. F. T. Power, I. C. S., the Madras official member of the Supreme Legislative Council, having resigned his seat the Government of Madras have now under consideration the appointment of his successor but as yet have made no selection.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, OCTOBER 27.

Major C. H. Macdonald has been appointed Commandant of the 96th Infantry vice Lieutenant-Colonel Purdon whose tenure is expiring.

Lieutenant H. M. Davidson, 36th Jacob's Horse, and Lieutenant J. A. Brett, 35th Scinde Horse, have passed the tests for retention in the Indian Army.

On arrival from England Captain A. W. Hooper, Royal Army Medical Corps, and Lieutenant W. S. J. Shaw, Indian Medical Service, are posted to the Poona District, and Lieutenant W. C. Rivers, Royal Army Medical Corps, and Lieutenant D. P. Goil to the Bombay District.

Captain W. H. Dickinson, Indian Medical Service, is appointed to the medical charge of the 31st Lancers, vice Major Jameson transferred to the Civil Department.

Lieutenant and Quartermaster W. H. Nichols, 1st Battalion, the Buffs, has been appointed Quartermaster of the 3rd Battalion, East Kent Militia, and proceeds Home at once.

Captain Patrick Robert Cadell, of the Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, becomes Major to complete the establishment.

The General Officer Commanding will proceed to Baroda on Inspection duty and to preside over a Board of Examination of Officers for retention in the Indian Army on Friday, the 30th October, returning to Bombay on the morning of the 1st November.

Lieut.-Colonel A. H. Callwell, R. G. A., the next Senior Officer at Bombay, will command the Garrison during the absence of the General Officer Commanding. A salute of 9 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 7 a.m. on Saturday, the 31st instant, to announce the departure of the General Officer Commanding.

The I. T. S. Transport "Assaye" left Suez on the 26th October and is due to arrive at Bombay on her programme date, viz., 5th November.

A salute of 15 guns was fired from the Saluting Battery at 10 a.m. to-day to announce the handing over of the Command of the Forces in the Bombay Command by General Sir Robert Low, G. C. B.

Under instructions from the Principal Medical Officer, Bombay Command, Captain W. H. Dickinson, I. M. S., is directed to proceed to Deesa to assume officiating medical charge of 31st Lancers.

Under instructions from the Principal Medical Officer, Bombay Command, the following officers, on arrival from England, are directed to proceed to the stations stated against their names with orders to report themselves to the Principal Medical Officers of the Districts concerned, travelling at the public expense:—Captain R. M. Le. H. Cooner, R. A. M. C., Mhow; Captain D. O. Hyde, R. A. M. C., Karachi; Lieutenant R Rutherford, R A M C., Poona.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Shearer, I. M. S., late Secretary to the Principal Medical Officer in India, is likely, we understand, to be appointed Staff Officer of the Army Bearer Corps in the Punjab Command in succession to Lieutenant-Colonel C. R. Tyrrell, R. A. M. C., tour expired, who is proceeding Home.

The Committee appointed to revise and modernise the equipment of field-hospitals, which has been holding sittings in Calcutta, is expected to return to Simla to-day.

THE TILAK CASE.

HEARING OF THE APPEAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCTOBER 29.

The hearing of Tilak's appeal was resumed to-day, Mr. Khare continuing his argument said there were two sets of witnesses to which he had to refer, viz., one, the people from the District Court sent by Mr. Aston to Tai, enquiring whether what was written in a letter was true. Pundit Maharaj said the outer door was shut but was opened on knocking, but nobody but Tilak's friends were allowed to enter. Mr. Khare admitted that the outer door was locked. Mr. Khare next referred to the Aurangabad adoption. Tilak's point was that application for sanction for adoption from the Agent had been made, and the giving and taking of documents was proved.

The Judge remarked that Nagpurkar, one of the trustees, dissented that there was no adoption if Tai knew that there was no necessity for going to the Agent. He further remarked that the case had dragged on for a year and a delay of another month would not make much difference. He would state to-morrow whether Kumbojkar should not be examined on Commission.

Mr. Khare continued his address and the court afterwards rose.

THE TAI MAHARAJ'S ESTATE.

A QUESTION OF POSSESSION.

POONA, OCTOBER 29.

The late Tai Maharaj adopted Bala Maharaj as her son on the 18th August, 1901, and addressed a letter to the Kolhapur Durbar, stating that she adopted Bala Maharaj by permission of the Durbar, and requesting the latter to deliver the Kolhapur estates. On the 21st idem Mr. Tilak on behalf of himself and co-trustees sent a letter to the Durbar stating that Tai had previously adopted a boy at Aurangabad and asking that the estates under the Durbar's jurisdiction should not be handed over to Bala, but should be managed by the Durbar pending the conclusion of the litigation. The Durbar wrote a letter to Tilak stating that the Durbar would take no action in the matter without hearing both sides. The estates were taken over by the Durbar and managed independently. On the death of Tai Maharaj, Bala again applied, and his application was opposed by Tilak. On Saturday last before the Dewan and Sir Nyayadhish in the Kolhapur Council Bala Maharaj's application was argued. Mr. P. P. Khare appeared in support of the application while Mr. Bolas opposed it. Mr. Khare argued that the Durbar attached the estates on the application of Tai and her application in this regard was made with the approval of the Durbar. Tai was now dead, and, therefore, the estates should be released and made over to his client.

Mr. Bolas argued that it was right and proper that the estate should remain before the Durbar. If Bala was adopted he would in no way lose by the continuation of the present arrangements that he would get the income for all time which is in the hands of the Durbar, but if the Civil Courts decide in favour of the boy at Aurangabad he would suffer greatly.

Both councillors gave patient hearing to the arguments and reserved their decision.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

POONA GYMKHANA VS THE GARRISON ARTILLERY.

POONA, OCTOBER 29.

The match in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament lay this evening between the Poona Gymkhana and the Garrison Artillery from Bombay. The latter played a most spirited game from start to finish hitting the ball hard and straight and passing it in fine form. The Poona Gymkhana appeared to lack the form of their opponents and the game consequently proved one-sided as the latter were almost always on the defence, the Artillery pressing vigorously. In the first half the Gymkhana had the fleeting advantage at the commencement, carrying the ball well forward, but they were soon driven back, and about ten minutes from the start of the play Gunner Munt, centre-forward, made the first goal, carrying the ball well forward. Lieutenant McLean, the inside-right, put in the second goal for the Artillery and was followed immediately afterwards by Bombardier Knight, the outside-left, scoring the third goal. The Gymkhana then made a rush with the ball and scored the first goal. Time was then called.

In the second half the Gymkhana were nearly all along on the defence and could scarcely meet the ball out of their quarters, the Artillery being most aggressive in their tactics. Goal after goal was scored by the latter, so that when time was called the game stood:—Gymkhana one goal; Garrison Artillery seven goals.

THE ROYAL CONNAUGHT BOAT CLUB.

REGATTA AT POONA.

POONA, OCTOBER 29.

A nice and pleasant Regatta was got up by the members of the Royal Connaught Boat Club this afternoon. The river was smooth and calm. The entries for all the races were post entries and were filled well. The attendance was fair. The band of the Pioneers was in attendance. The following are the results:—

FIRST EVENT.—DOUBLE SCULLS.

Lady Cox, Mr Lyon, and Mrs Stockley	1
Captain Laing and Miss Anderson	2
Mr Ker and Miss Isoz Pile	3

Also competed:—Mr. Crofton and Miss Crofton, Mr. Cousens and Mrs. Carter, and Captain Delap and Miss Laing.

A good race. Won by one and a half length. Half a length between second and third, Time—3mins. 20secs.

SECOND EVENT.—SINGLE SCULLS.

Captain Delap	1
Mr Sarson	2

Two others competed—Messrs. Crofton and Turso. Delap won easily by three lengths. Time—3mins. 10secs.

THIRD EVENT.—AFFINITY STAKES.

Captain Dorgan and Miss Bromfield	1
Mr Lyon and Miss Sullivan	2

Also competed:—Mr. Crofton and Miss Glennie, Captain Laing and Mrs. Laing, Captain Delap and Miss Laing, and Mr. Stanbridge and Mrs. Stanbridge.

Captain Delap was soonest away but forgot his ladle, and in reaching back for it capsized his canoe and had a ducking. Captain Dorgan won easily.

FOURTH EVENT.—SCRATCH FOURS (quarter mile).

R. F. A. VS. SCRATCH BOAT.

The former was composed of Sarson, Cousens, Montressor, and Lyon (Stroke), and Mrs. Strange (Cox). The latter was composed of Twiss, Dowell, Laing, and Sailusbury (Stroke), and Miss Laing (Cox).

Both teams kept fairly level for half the course. Then the Gunners drew away and won by two lengths.

EX-PRIVATE EMERSON'S CASE.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT'S SECOND OFFER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, OCTOBER 29.

The following is the text of the Government order in reply to the petition by ex-private Emerson after he refused the first offer made by the Government:—

The Commissioner of Police will inform Emerson in modification of previous orders that he will be given a second class passage by the P. and O. steamer leaving Bombay on Saturday next or the following week, and if he has no time to catch the former he will be provided with a second class ticket to Bombay, Rs. 50 for incidental expenses, and with a further sum of Rs. 20 for food and conveyance expenses, and he will receive £30 on landing subject to the certificate of the Captain of the steamer that he has been of good behaviour during the voyage. If Emerson does not accept this offer he should be told that it will be withdrawn, and the maintenance allowance he is now receiving will be stopped.

Emerson in his petition is understood to have claimed £500 compensation. He has decided to accept the offer in the meantime, but points out that the sum offered is not sufficient to cover his loss of wages besides other expenses which he will have to meet through, his home having been broken up, his wife left, and the expenses she has had to incur.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

INSPECTION BY MAJOR-GENERAL COLLINS.

THE Bombay Light Horse Squadron, under the command of Major T. W. Cuffe, paraded yesterday morning at the Riding School at Chowpatty for inspection by Major-General Stratford Collins, Inspector-General of Volunteers in India. There was a good attendance, some forty members of the Corps being present on parade. General Collins saw the Corps in the school as well as outside of it where some dismounted work was shown to him; and although it was the beginning of the season the led horses behaved very well and showed more steadiness than could have been expected. After moving within the enclosure at a trot and at a gallop for some time the squadron was marched out into the open, where it was put through various exercises, one of them being that at a given point they dismounted, lined the edge of the sea, and fired several volleys at an imaginary foe. The idea was that an enemy was attempting to effect a landing from boats and the Light Horse had been ordered to repel the attack. The column cantered up the ride towards Chowpatty and then returned by sections at the gallop. On nearing the Riding School three men of each section dismounted and the fourth led the horses away to a place of safety whilst the firing line advanced and took cover and fired on the imaginary boats. This was done twice, and then the Inspector-General addressed the dismounted men. He impressed upon them the importance of efficiency in the three main divisions of their duty, horsemanship, scouting, and shooting, and remarked that the Light Horse would probably be used chiefly for gaining informations and the men should know how to report upon country from a soldier's standpoint. A very good Corps in Madras had adopted the plan of arranging chart and compass rides, and he suggested these rides might be tried in Bombay if nothing of the kind was not already done. The riding he had seen, and the led horses were extremely good. Members must remember that in the matter of shooting it was of the utmost importance for them to learn to use the magazines. A man with a magazine rifle was as good as half a dozen with single loaders. Sword exercise was then gone through and the parade was dismissed. General Collins intends to see the Corps again on Tuesday morning at the Colaba Range when some firing practice will be carried out before him.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Major-General Collins inspected the Bombay Volunteer Artillery Corps in the Town Hall compound last night. There were about seventy-five members of the corps present on parade under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel L. P. Russell. About half past 9 o'clock General Collins arrived, and was received by the coommanding officer of the corps. He inspected the rank-and-file and subsequently addressing the men said he was glad to see such a large turn-out, but was disappointed at not being able to see them at gun drill, for he had been informed that the guns were being repainted. The Government had decided to issue ammunition to artillery corps in India, which he thought was an improvement on the methods prevailing before. After his inspection of the Poona company, he hoped the Bombay Military authorities would see that serviceable guntackle was issued to the corps. The general alluded to the newly formed Electrical Company, which he thought would be well received by the Bombay public, because it would materially assist the Artillery Corps. The parade was then dismissed.

AFGHAN BOUNDARY POSTS.

REUTER telegraped a few days back that a Russian official named Kaloijkoff and two officers had left Askabad for the Afghan frontier to fix boundary posts in concert with Afghan delegates. Authoritative information has now reached us, says the "Pioneer," to the effect that the mission with which the Russian officers concerned are charged is nothing more momentous than to restore or reset six boundary pillars on the Herat frontier which were originally fixed and built by Sir Peter Lumsden and Sir West Ridgeway some eighteen years ago, and have since either tumbled down by natural disintegration or been overthrown by playful parties of herdsmen. Simultaneously with the departure of the Russian officials from Askabad for the Afghan frontier the Amir has despatched a military officer to meet these delegates, and to join them in their task. In case Russia should require still further assistance in the matter the Government of India have deputed Mr. Dobbs, British Consul at Meshed, to co-operate in the work. Mr. Dobbs will be accompanied by a number of trained Native Indian surveyors whose presence will be appreciated at any rate by the Kabul representative, for in Afghanstan survey officers do not exist, and scientific survey work is unknown. With all this help the Russian Commissioners should hardly be able to err in their work.

As was only to be expected in seventeen years which have elapsed since the Lumsden Demarcation Commission, many of the Boundary pillars on the Afghan-Russian Frontier have disappeared. To replace them a small Commission comprising one representative nominated by the Amir, one by the Russian Government, and one by Great Britain has been appointed, and is about to commence work at Herat. Mr. Dobbs, the British Consul at Seistan, is the British representative. He was to arrive at Herat last week.

SIR JAMES RECKITT, of "Blue" fame, has curious ideas on the uses of public libraries. A meeting of the Hull Libraries Committee, of which he is chairman, has just decided rigidly to exclude daily newspapers from the new Carnegie library. Several members of the committee ventured to suggest that a public library should cater for all classes, but the cult of the "higher tone" carried the day, and "literature" as embodied in the weekly journals is the pabulum to be served up to the reading public of the Third Port.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

COMING FASHIONS.

THEATRE WRAPS.

DAINTY NEW MATERIALS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 9.

Furs! There is no help for it—one must talk about them. They confront one in every wellappointed shop window, and "the models have been out for a month or more." And certainly a good many intending buyers will pause before these "latest models." Never have fur confections been so elaborate or so costly. In these degenerate times a woman's furs may be as much her fortune as her face! By the side of some of these costly garments the Empress of Russia's famous sable cloak, reputed to have cost a thousand pounds, seems quite an ordinary vagary of Royalty, for the money spent on furs this season will run into a "king's ransom." Ermine, sable, moleskin, and chinchilla among the more "aristocratic" skins, the more homely mink, caracul, and marmot will be the leading favourites. Mrs. Tree's ermine corselet and cape—to all intents and purposes and ermine suit—in "The Flood Tide" at Drury Lane is the latest sensation in this regal fur, but the boldest "mondaine" would probably hesitate before adopting such a costume, striking as it is on the stage. Moreover, ermine is distinctly trying to any but young complexions, and is "par excellence," the fur for children and young girls—a fact not always remembered by the crowds of older women who wear it. For beauty of surface and that moleskin can hardly be exceeded is quite the loveliest of all, though its price is prohibitive, and one can't help feeling a "sneaking sympathy" for the thousands of poor little moles who are sacrificed to keep pace with fashion. There is a sort of grey bloom on it which is immensely becoming and it lends itself to collarettes and stoles, toques or costies alike. Mrs. Patrick Campbell wore a Russian coat in moleskin, and it looked remarkably effective.

For those women who cannot afford one of the long fur coats now being shown in Mink, marmot, or caracul, there are most delightfully "comfy" looking "furties"—as they are rather absurdly styled; they are really nothing more than our old friend the stole, and they form a very handsome finish to a dress. Then there are some wonderful cloths with hairy surfaces, almost simulating fur, wherein most charming models in capes and coats are being shown. These hairy surfaces are Fashion's "last word," and are being used, by the way, in rich stuffs—camel-hair panne is one of the more elaborate developments for millinery. Fur will also be employed for toques where its vogue is assured, though it is hardly healthy to keep the head thus warm. Fur, too, will be introduced on evening gowns with striking effect. A very rich ensemble is obtained in a recent model of ivory panne, cut in the "princesse" mode to the figure, trimmed with sable. It is obvious this is a gown not every woman could "carry off"! Such a dress as this creates an atmosphere of its own, and the wearer would have to "look her part." Artificial flowers will be worn as garnitures to evening toilettes. A parure of shaded silk hydrangeas with the new chiffon foliage is a lovely example in point. The delicate shades of the hydrangea would, of course, tone exquisitely with pale cream, blue, or pink material.

But we don't all want such floral profusion, and would like to know of something in evening gowns that shall be "not too good for human nature's daily food," and yet distinctly "chic." The following gown fulfils these conditions, and can be made equally effective in white. It was black accordioned "mousseline-de-soie," trimmed with black insertion, and hanging from a hip-yoke of white silk covered with black "applique." The tight bodice with pointed "decolletage" back and front was trimmed with a wide bertha of silk, veiled in white lace, finished off at the neck by a triple row of narrow velvet, white, green, and tamato-coloured, with a rosette of the three on the corsage. The sleeves were puffed, and finished below the elbow by long frills of silk trimmed with white lace "applique" to match that on the bertha. Apropos of the subject of evening dress, Madame Jane Hading, the accomplished French actress, confided to an interviewer the other day that she finds English audiences colder than French ones, and quaintly gave as the reason our insular fashion of making evening dress "de rigueur" at the theatres, which, she asserts, keeps people "stiff and conventional." Noting, the absurd display of overdress in our London stalls, it is a pity that some common-sense compromise could not be arrived at—say the vogue of the Spanish mantilla, most becoming and elegant of head-dresses. Surely some mode might be devised to obviate the tyranny of "decolletage" when it as often as not means sitting in a cutting draught in a cold hall. Even if women can afford to brave draughts with impunity, this style of dress is ridiculously over-done both in theatres and restaurants, where it looks incongruously out of place.

Why must we be extravagant and eccentric in our ideas! The question is suggested by the latest vagary in dress, worn by an actress in a recent play, who dresses the part" in a chiffon costume, frilled to the waist—a most becoming mode, by the way for slender figures—that graduates, from its black hem, to pale grey higher in the skirt, and merges into black again at the neck. But this surely belongs to the curiosities of clothes rather than to the masterpieces of modern dress, Nowhere is there wider scope for imaginative "couturier" than in the creation of theatre-wraps, which, this year, promise to be more costly and beautiful than ever. In soft materials, they sweep in accordioned folds downwards from the neck, where they are adorned with a deep capelet of lace, but some of the more substantial mantles are made of white or cream French cloth with stoles of heavy "applique" or collar and facings of fur, which last ensures additional warmth and beauty. Really, to judge by our leading shops, one would think from the bewildering contents of their show-rooms that we were at the zenith of national prosperity; that such a question as food taxation did not exist; that poverty, in fine, with its Squalid vesture, harsh form and hateful face was a skeleton never let out of its imprisoning cupboard. These rich stuffs these costly fabrics, would lead one to suppose that for the woman of our upper classes life was a perpetual fete, a short of Arabian Nights dream of Oriental splendour for survey in such gowns to correspond to one's environment one ought to line in Aladdin's palace at least. Yet there is another side to this fantastic but magnificent profusion—but it has, alas! no place in a picture of fashion.

There is, by the way something pathetic in the fidelity with which the woman of the working classes blindly follows the lead of her more opulent sister in these matters, to approximate to a well-dressed ideal. Many a factory girl would rather starve than look shabby, and will cheerfully limit her dinner to bread, cheese, and pickles to ape the latest mode in hats. It is amazing the tout ensemble she will reach, in her trim coat and skirt and piquant toque—after giving her richer sister "points" in the possibilities of sensible adaptation to her surroundings. If we could only establish some relation between dress and practical needs! The lovely autumn hats are some of them so eminently unwearable, for, as a fitting headgear in this smoke-grimed, fog-smirched, London of ours, fashion has dictated—white hats! The most delicate white felts are being shown, smooth or hairy, trimmed with plumes or fur; the white toque being peculiarly "chic" with a stable or martin edging. White felt hats trimmed with white ostrich feathers are much favoured, it is said, by Parisian "elegantes." But then the difference between the clear, pure atmosphere of Paris and that of London. One of the latest triumphs in bridal costumes, by the way, at a leading east-end house, had graduated flounces of white chiffon, edged with a fold of white satin—the said folds graduated in width. The corsage was finished by a cape of three flounces, bordered in narrowing folds, and a chiffon veil was to be worn with it, hemstitched with embroidery silk G—a fashion that is obtaining very much for veils of all

kinds. Certainly these soft diaphanous materials are charming to work in, and we are beginning to find out their value. A pretty finish can be given to a blouse by double rosettes of crepe-de-chine, which, by the way, are quite easy to make, after the model of those seen in the shops. The two rosettes, one slightly larger than the other, are connected with a twist of the same material a few inches long.

Another distinctly welcome "wrinkle" is the revived introduction of black velvet at the throat and wrists—such a becoming finish to evening or demi-toilettes. Those who happen to possess old paste buckles or buttons can thus ensure a charming finish to a gown, especially where the wearer is unfortunate enough to be thin and angular about the neck. For half of the woman who affect the prevailing mode of evening dress look so unnecessarily haggard without some such kindly covering for the throat. Moreover, nothing is more becoming than black velvet to the skin. It is really a thousand pities that, instead of rendering slavish obedience to the latest fashion, women should not study what really becomes their own individual idiosyncrasies and dare to look nice in their iron way, for, if we think the matter out it would seem that dress ought to be a revelation of character, and betray in a thousand subtle traits the tendencies of the wearer, surely, it ought to be a better guide to character than handwriting, for instance—that most fallacious of all tests. However, this would open up too wide a field of discussion at the end of a column, and I must curtail such speculations, however unwillingly.

CYCLING AND MOTORING AT HOME.

LONDON, OCTOBER 9.

It is a sign of the times and the importance now attached to the condition of the highways, that we read that the Islington Borough Council have taken out summonses, and what's more, been successful in gaining the day against the Great Northern, Piccadilly and Brompton Railway Company, for littering the highways under the Council's charge. The company are reconstructing an underground line, and at Finsbury Park Station the firm of contractors are removing the soil excavated in carts. Through the carelessness of the carters large clods of clay have been allowed to fall off the carts, one lump shown in court weighing as much as 30 lbs. and measuring 2 ft. by 18 in. The company endeavoured to shift the responsibility on to the contractors shoulders, but the magistrate decided against them and imposed fines amounting, with costs, to £29 7s. The littering was a most serious danger to cyclists and even to drivers of horses, so the Council are deserving of thanks for taking action.

There has been invented and very shortly will appear on the market, a detachable brake, which is bound to prove a great boon to cyclists when they require to remove the wheels of their cycles for executing a repair to their tyres or for any other purpose. Every wheelman has experienced the trouble of dismantling the brake work when removing the wheel, and the tedious job of properly adjusting the pads when reassembling the parts, so the invention will be greatly welcomed. It is a simple contrivance, as all valuable inventions invariably are, and practically only consists of the brake stirrup being made of spring steel. The brake pads slip on to a pivot at the end of the hinged arms attached to the forks, and the spring stirrup keeps them in position. When it is desired to remove the brake all that is necessary is to press in the stirrup and the pads will slip off, thus allowing the wheel to be easily removed.

The Archdeacon of London has been approached by a cyclist on the subject of the great pastime with the following question, Is it your opinion that, generally speaking, cycling can be regarded as a moral force in the world, especially so far as the working classes are concerned? In his reply Archdeacon Sinclair says there is much to be said in favour of cycling. Working people are enable to get out into the country, and the country has always a refreshing, reviving and inspiring influence on dwellers in town. It is a great spur to intelligence and mental activity, to see new places and scenes of historical and picturesque interest. It tends to keep men away from public houses and gambling and has given young women a large amount of freedom, which it does not appear they have misused It has also been a great help to clergymen in enabling them to visit about their parishes more easily. Then reverting to the opposite side of the question, the Archdeacon dwells upon cycling decreasing church-going. If, he says, young men went once a Sunday they would redeem this delightful exercise from the suspicion of acting unfavourably in religion.

It will be remembered that at the close of last season there was a rumour that A. S. Ingram intended to retire from the race path, and we know that at the time he hims lf was very doubtful as to his future steps. He, however, decided to devote at least another year to racing, partly to assist the Poly team and partly to compete in one or two challenge cups, in which he had a share. It is more than probable, however, that he will be missed on the race path next year as a competitor. He has had a long and most successful career, and the number of prizes and medals which he has accumulated must be enormous. The first National Cyclists' Union Championship that he won was the 5 miles event in 1898, and since that date he has been victorious in many similar events. Ingram has always pinned his faith to the reliability and speed qualities of Dunlop tyres, riding them consistently during the whole of his racing career.

Further experiments have been made to abolish the great dust nuisance created by motor cars, and from all accounts the experiment have proved most successful. The dressing used is an invention of a Dutchman, and has been patented as "Westrumite." It is in liquid form, and before applying has to be diluted with water to the extent of 10 gallons of water to 12 gallons of "Westrumite." The new invention has been tried by the surveyor to the Windsor Corporation on Old Windsor Road, King's Road, and the Station yard, with the result that motor cars pass of the treated stretches without raising any dust, nor are the roads so muddy in wet weather. To apply Westrumite the roads must be first well brushed and then the solution poured on by a watering cart. The treatment is repeated every three weeks but on subsequent applications only 5 percent, of Westrumite is used with the water.

Very shortly the Postal authorities in this country will have a matter of 5,000 bicycles in use by their employees. It took the authorities a long while to recognise the advantages of a cycle, but now they seem to be fairly making up for lost time.

The Northern unpaced road record has been broken by J. H. Banks of the Manchester Wheelers. His first start resulted in a collision, and a broken wheel, but on his second attempt he was more fortunate, going right through without further mishaps in 3 hrs. 30 mins., 6 secs.

The postmen in France who use a cycle on their rounds hitherto had machines supplied them by the Government, but now the authorities have decided that the machines must be the personal property of the men. In order that the new regulations might be thoroughly carried out, all the old machines were collected together, valued and then sold at a fixed price. The price ruled at about £2 and nearly all the machines were purchased by the men who formerly rode them.

As is well known the frontier railway beyond Rawalpindi, as far as Kushalgarh, runs on the broad gauge, but from Kushalgarh onward for 31 miles to Kohat and the more distant outpost of Thal, it changes into the narrow gauge. The inadequacy of the smaller kind of track and the inconvenience of a break of gauge have been strongly borne home to the mind of Lord Kitchener, says the "Pioneer" and the Government of India have now adopted a project for converting this Kushalgarh-Kohat-Thal extension from the 2-ft. 6-in to the 5-ft. 6-in. gauge. Another serious drawback in connection with the same important railway is that between the end of the broad-gauge railway and the beginning of the narrow gauge at Kushalgarh runs the broad bed of the river Indus, quite unbridged. It is obviously desirable that when the 2-ft. 6-in. line has been converted into a standard gauge line the two sections should be linked up, and the Government have accordingly included a two-mile bridge across the Indus in the above project. The work when once begun is expected to occupy about a couple of years.

As is now arranged Mr. McIntosh remains on in his present appointment as Deputy Secretary, Finance Department, Government of India, until March next, Mr. Wheler from Bengal seceding him on the small Commission which meets shortly to settle the various questions in connection with the administration of the Salt Department.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA SPORTS.

FOURTH DAY.

ANOTHER interesting programme of Mounted Sports was carried out yesterday on the Marine Lines Maidan under the auspices of the Bombay Gymkhana. The weather was rather hot, but nevertheless a good company assembled as the afternoon wore on. The programme was much the same as on the previous afternoon. It opened with a Jumping Competition for Ponies. The event was by no means so well patronised as that for horses held on Wednesday. Only three competitors started, but nevertheless some good jumping was witnessed. Eventually Mr. Rome's "Mischief" was placed first. He did not hesitate at the obstacles and was ridden well. The other two were fairly even. In the Spiral Bending Race a good display of horsemanship was given. The final between Messrs. McCausland and Clarke proved a very close thing. The Pony Scurry attracted seven entries, and "Legassick" who was well jockeyed by Mr. McCausland pulled off the race by a neck. "Saucer" came with a good burst of speed at the end but was unable to pull off his deficiency. The "V. C." Race was provocative of much amusement. Mr. F. T. Rome in the first heat was quickly out of the zareba with his dummy and back to the winning post. Mr. Johnston also ran away with the second heat. He led all the way, and was half the course ahead of the rest of the field. In the final, however, Mr. Alston who was second in his heat was extremely expeditious in his work of rescue, and came in ahead of Mr. Rome, who made the journey back from the zareba in very creditable time. In the Postillion Race Mr. Galtrey had the first heat to himself. His animals entered into the spirit of the thing, and he was over the line a good ten lengths ahead of the second rider. There was a capital struggle for second place. In the second heat there were only two starters. Mr. Stovold came in well ahead but he failed to steer his horses between the flags and was disqualified. Mr. T. D. Moore, therefore, carried off the heat. In the third heat Mr. Campbell was an easy winner. In the final Mr. Moore's horse bolted at the start, and the race was left between Messrs. Galtrey and Campbell. The former won the event comfortably. The last event of the day was entitled the Mathematical Stakes in which the competitors were nominated by ladies. The conditions were that the competitor should ride the course and hand a list of questions to a lady. The lady undertaking to answer the questions in writing and the rider to return over the course with the answers. Mr. McCausland was first away, but lost time in the process of the calculations, and Mr. Barraclough was eventually adjudicated the winner. The following were the details :—

JUMPING COMPETITION FOR PONIES (14-2 AND UNDER).

F J Rome's Mischief 1
F H Greig's Rajah 0
O C B Wimbush's Jumbo 0

SPIRAL (BENDING) RACE.

SECOND HEAT.

S M McCausland 1

THIRD HEAT.

S S Clarke 1

FINAL.

S M McCausland 1
S S Clarke 2

PONY SCURRY HANDICAP. (Cup valued at Rs. 49).

For all Arab and C.-B. Ponies 14-2 and under that have never won a race of any description of the declared value of Rs. 50 or over, and have competed at the weekly mounted meetings during this season. Catchweights over 11 stone. About 2½ furlongs.

G H Brook's Legassick (40 yards), S McCausland 1
W Priestley's Saucer (35 yds), S Clark 2
R F R Cooke's Conductor (scratch), Owner.. 3
T D Moore's Squirrel (5 yds), Owner 0
R G Campbell's Marius (25 yds), Owner..... 0
J St J Graham's Gentleman (10 yds), Owner 0
O G Owen's Banker (15 yds), Owner..... 0

"V. C." RACE.

FIRST HEAT.

F J Rome 1
S M McCauland 2

SECOND HEAT.

J D Johnston 1
I G P Alston 2

FINAL.

I G P Alston 1
F J Rome 2
S M McCausland 3

POSTILLION RACE.

FIRST HEAT.

A S Galtrey 1

SECOND HEAT.

T D Moore 1

THIRD HEAT.

R G Campbell 1

FINAL.

A S Galtrey 1
R G Campbell 2

MATHEMATICAL STAKES.

L Barraclough nominated by Mrs Dick..... 1
R F R Cooke...nominated by Mis Rumbol. 2
T D Moore nominated by Mrs G McCausland 3

NOTES FROM KATHIAWAR.

LOCUSTS have done a great deal of harm in certain parts of Halar and Jhalawar, writes our Rajkote correspondent. Among the Halar States that have suffered are Morvi, Vankanir, Dhrole, Rajkote, and Lodhika.

The Agent to H. E. the Governor Mr. Quin and Mrs. Quin will shortly leave the province. Invitations have been issued for a farewell reception to be had in honour of their departure.

H. H. the Maharaja Thakore Saheb of Morvi Sir Waghji Bahadur is one of the few princes in Kathiawar who have the best interests of their States and subjects at heart. His Highness specially holds the revenue portfolio in his own hands, and it is expected on all sides that his intended tour in his territory will greatly conduce to the further welfare, and happiness of his subjects and to the State's finances. His Highness deserves very great credit for the able manner in which he supervises the entire departments of the State with the assistance of his Dewan and Hazur Personal Assistant, Mr. Morarji M. Pandya.

It is understood that Rao Bahadur Ganpatrao N. Laud, at present Karbhari of Palitana, reverts to his old appointment of State Manager, Rajkote. Mr. Ranchhorlal V. Putwari, Chief Minister of Palanpur, comes to Palitana, and Rao Bahadur Harilal L. Thakar succeeds the latter as Chief Minister, Palanpur.

SIR ROBERT LOW'S RETIREMENT.

FAREWELL TO THE BOMBAY FORCES.

THE following Bombay Command Order has been issued :—On vacating the Command of the Forces, Bombay, Sir Robert Low wishes to put on record his appreciation of the co-operation and support he has invariably received from General Officers Commanding Districts, Staff, Departmental and Commanding Officers. The conduct and discipline of the troops, British and native, has been excellent, and Sir Robert Low has noted with satisfaction the cordiality which exists between British soldiers and the people of the country. The native regiments of the Command have, during the last five years, seen Field service in Mekran, in China, in East Africa, on the Wazir Border, in Somaliland, and the Aden Hinterland. The Bombay Native Army is now merged into the "Indian Army" and carries with it a reputation for courage, loyalty, and devotion to duty, which Sir Robert Low feels confident it will always maintain in the future. To the Command, Personal and Subordinate Staff, Sir Robert Low tenders his grateful thanks, and to all ranks under his Command he wishes prosperity in their careers and a cordial good-bye.

CHARGE AGAINST A COMMERCIAL TRAVELLER.

ALLEGED EXTORTION AND PERJURY.

AT the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, was resumed the hearing of the case in which Alfred William Torkington stands charged with extortion, perjury, cheating, etc., Mr. Davar, instructed by Mr. Bhimbhoi, of Messrs. Pestonjee, Rustim and Kola, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Robertson instructed by Mr. Rustomjee P. Bharucha, of Messrs. Jamsetjee and Rustomjee, appeared for the defence. Mr. Yorke-Smith watched the case on behalf of Messrs. George Angus and Co., of London.

STATEMENT OF DEFENCE.

Mr. Robertson, on behalf of the defendant, read a statement of defence which was to the following effect : Angus and Co. are a limited company of very old standing, having been established since 1790, their capital being close on half a million sterling. They have now twelve managers and twenty-eight travellers and a very large staff. They are dealers in leather and India rubber goods on a very large scale. They have branch establishments at London Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds, Burmingham, Cardiff, and Glasgow, also at Boston and New York in America, and Johannesburgh in Africa, and other places. They have numerous agents and connections in various parts of the world. Accused first entered their service in 1895 as their representative in London. In that year he was given to distribute in London a price list of the company with regard to their rubber goods, which price list was in use up to the end of 1902. It was then revised and superseded by another price list, which is still in force. Mr. Angus mentioned in the evidence of Mr. Ernest Minnett was Mr. George Angus, one of the directors and the largest shareholder in George Angus and Co. During accused's employment by Messrs. Angus and Co. he was informed by the directors and other heads of the India Rubber department that though the India rubber was not manufactured at the Newcastle Works the company were practically the owners of a large rubber manufacturing factory in the Midlands, and hence they described themselves as manufacturers of India rubber goods. Accused accepted these statements in good faith, and having no reason to believe them to be untrue he acted upon the information so given him in all his dealings on behalf of the company while in their employ. In the year 1901-02, he instructed Messrs. Walter Nutter and Co. of Bombay to advertise in the "Jam-e-Jamshed" the fact that Angus and Co. were manufacturers of India rubber goods, asbestos, and leather, and he did so upon the instructions of Messrs. George Angus and Co., and he furnished to Angus and Co., the advertisements which appeared in the papers. The bills for the advertisements were paid by Messrs. Walter Nutter and Co., and charged by them in their account to Angus and Co. He brought Mr. George Angus to see Mr. J. E. Minnett in order that he might personally confirm the statement made by accused to Mr. Minnett to that effect. In the course of his employment, so far as he knew, Messrs. Angus and Co. never acted as middleman or commission agents in rubber business. They always kept in stock very large quantities of rubber goods, often reaching the value of £70,000 to £80,000. These they supplied as their own merchandise, and in most cases their rubber goods were stamped with their own name. They were during his employment large contractors for the Admiralty, the War Office, and the India Office. In order to supply goods to the Admiralty the contractors must be themselves manufacturers. Accused believed this to be the case also with the War Office and the India Office. The turnover by Messrs. Angus and Co. in rubber goods alone, accused believed, was about £250,000. His own business transacted on behalf of Messrs. Angus and Co., in rubber goods alone, amounted to about £35,000 per annum. In January, 1899, accused visited Bombay amongst other places in the East in the course of the company's business. He then saw the complainant, and it was arranged that he should order out from George Angus and Co. rubber sheets of a special kind made to the specification of the British Admiralty, and warranted to stand their test and embossed with the mark "British Admiralty Quality" in each corner of the sheets. Accordingly complainant ordered out the specific number of sheets so manufactured, from George Angus and Co, and sold them in India from the middle of 1899 to the middle of 1901. Accused suggested to the complainant that the goods should bear an embossed stamp with the words "British Admiralty Quality" embossed thereon and that he should make a speciality of these goods. In a letter dated 31st April 1899, accused wrote to George Angus and Co. in pursuance of the aforesaid arrangement with the complainant, giving them instructions how to place the design on the rubber sheets. During the aforesaid period Angus and Co. supplied to the complainant small pieces of rubber sheets manufactured as advised by accused, Angus and Co. about the same time also imported in Bombay, Mysore, Calcutta, and other places India rubber sheets manufactured as aforesaid, and they soon acquired a reputation amongst dealers and merchants as the manufacture, merchandise or property of George Angus and Co. In the end of 1902, accused came down to Bombay for the business of Angus and Co., when he found that the complainant was importing into India, from other manufacturers, rubber sheets manufactured and embossed with the same words, form, and design as the rubber sheets which were the manufacture, merchandise, or property of Angus and Co., and was fraudulently selling them as the property of Angus and Co. although the complainant knew the fact to be otherwise. Accused found that the rubber sheets were of an inferior kind, and that the words and design embossed on the rubber sheets of Angus and Co. had been closely and colourably imitated on rubber sheets so imported and fraudulently sold by complainant. Accused was advised that, under the circumstances, Angus and Co. had acquired a trade mark in the design embossed on their rubber sheets. In reply to an enquiry by cablegram, Angus and Co. stated by cablegram that they had no right as a portion of their registered trade mark, i. e., "British Admiralty Quality." Accused complained to Angus and Co. about want of clear instructions from them. He also asked them whether he should commence proceedings against complainant. He received no reply to the enquiry. Accused in the course of his investigation obtained indubitable evidence of the fact that the complainant was fraudulently selling his own rubber sheets as those supplied by Angus and Co., and that fact decided him to take proceedings at once in the absence of contary instructions from Angus and Co. When the search warrant was executed, complainant sent for his father-in-law, Hormusjee Rustomjee Umrigar, and put him forward so act on his behalf in the matter. Umrigar, who is a great litigant, and who has considerable experience in legal matters, made diligent enquiries and satisfied himself that complainant had sold rubber sheets of other manufacturers as those of Angus and Co. and he beseeched accused not to proceed further against his son-in-law who, he represented, was respectably connected, and who would be ruined if accused persisted in enforcing the law against him. He offered to give on behalf of complainant any undertaking and apology which would satisfy accused, and any reasonable amount as damages. Accused consented to ask leave to withdraw the proceedings as he was satisfied that Angus and Co's interests would be properly protected by the arrangement offered on behalf of complainant and as he wished to leave India for Egypt. Under the arrangement accused was paid a sum of Rs. 4,000 and complainant executed the apology and undertaking. Accused left for Egypt on the following day. He had not then seen the bill of costs of the attorneys of Angus and Co. Accused had latterly entered the service of a rival company of Angus and Co., with the result that the latter had been assisting the complainant in these proceedings. It appeared that not only had Angus and Co. sanctioned accused's previous proceedings, but that they at that time contemplated themselves taking further proceedings against the complainant. Until the middle of this year the invoices of Angus and Co, supplied to Walter Nutter and Co. always contained a printed statement that Angus and Co. Limited, were manufacturers of leather and India rubber goods. With regard to the Rs. 4,000 accused submitted to the court that his subsequent dealings with the sum were entirely irrelevant to this enquiry, but in order to prevent any insinuation against his bona fides, he mentioned certain circumstances which, he submitted, formed a complete answer to the charge that he intended to retain the sum for his own benefit. In fact the balance of the amount, after deducting expenses, was paid in by him to the company.

Mr. Davar asked the Magistrate to frame charges against the accused and put him on his trial.

Mr. Robertson argued that the whole thing turned on the bona fides of the accused. What object could he have had in going out of his way to tell a lie? That in itself was sufficient to show the bona fides of the accused.

The Magistrate framed charges as applied for.

Mr. John Pollit, a witness for the prosecution, was cross-examined by Mr. Robertson up to a certain stage; and further enquiry was adjourned till 3 p.m. on Wednesday, the 4th November.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

PRESERVATION OF ANCIENT MONUMENTS.

THE NEED FOR LEGISLATION.

THE following is the statement of the objects and reasons of the Bill for the preservation of ancient monuments introduced at the last meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council by Sir Denzil Ibbetson :

The object of this measure is to preserve to India its ancient monuments, to control the traffic in antiquities, and to prevent the excavation by ignorant or unauthorised persons of sites of historic interest and value.

In 1895 the question of antiquarian exploration and research attracted attention, and the necessity for taking steps for the protection of monuments and relics of antiquity was impressed upon the Government of India. It was then apparent that legislation was required to enable the Government effectually to discharge their responsibilities in the matter, and a Bill was drafted on the lines of existing Acts of Parliament, modified so as to embody certain provisions which had found a place in recent legislation regarding the antiquities of Greece and Italy. This draft was circulated for the opinions of Local Governments, and the replies submitted showed that the proposals incorporated in it met with almost unanimous approval, the criticisms received being directed, for the most part, against matters of detail. The draft has since been revised, the provisions of a draft Bill prepared by the Government of Bengal have been embodied, so far as they were found suitable and the present Bill is the result.

The first portion of the Bill deals with the protection of "ancient monuments," an expression which has been defined in clause 2. The measure will apply only to such of these as are from time to time expressly brought within its compass through being declared to be protected monuments. The greater number of the more famous buildings in India are already in the possession or under the control of the Government; but there are others worthy of preservation which are in the hands of private owners. Some of these have already been injured or are fast falling into decay. The preservation of these is the chief object of the clauses of the Bill now referred to, and the provisions of the Bill are in general accordance with the policy enunciated in section 23 of the Religious Endowments Act, 1863 (XX of 1863), which recognises and saves right of the Government to prevent injury to, and preserve, buildings remarkable for their antiquity and for their historical or architectural value, or required for the convenience of the public. The power to intervene is at present limited to cases to which section 3 of Bengal Regulation XIX of 1810 or section 3 of Madras Regulation VII of 1817 applies. In framing the present Bill, the Government have aimed at enlisting the interest and good-will and securing the co-operation of the owners concerned, and it is hoped that the line of action which it is proposed to take may tend rather to the encouragement than to the suppression of private effort. The Bill provides that the owner or manager of a building which merits greater care than it has been receiving, may be invited to enter into an agreement for its protection, and that in the event of his refusing to come to terms, the Collector may proceed to acquire it compulsorily, or if there is an endowment, move the Courts to secure its proper application. It has been made clear that there is to be no resort to compulsory acquisition in the case of a monument used in connection with religious observances, or in any other case until the owner has had an opportunity of entering into an agreement of the kind indicated above; and it is expressly provided that a monument maintained by the Government under the proposed Act shall not be used for any purpose inconsistent with its character or with the purposes of its foundation, and that, so far as is compatible with the object in view, the public shall have access to it free of charge. By the fourth proviso to clause II it is laid down that, in assessing the value of a monument for the purposes of compulsory acquisition under the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (I of 1894) its archæological, artistic or historical merits shall not be taken into account. The object of the Government as purchaser being to preserve, at the public expense and for the public benefit, an ancient monument along with all its associations, it is considered that the value of these associations should not be paid for.

The second portion of the Bill deals with moveable objects of historical or artistic interest, and these may be divided into two classes. The first consists of arms, enamels, silver and copper vessels, Persian and Arabic manuscripts, and curios generally. These are for the most part portable and consequently difficult to trace; they are as a rule of artistic, rather than historic, interest; and it would be impracticable even were it desirable, to prevent a dealer from selling, or a traveller from buying them. But sculptural carvings, images, bas-reliefs inscriptions and the like form a distinct class by themselves, in that their value depends upon their local connection. Such antiquities may, as in the case of those of Swat, be found outside the confines of India or in Native States, and these the legislature cannot reach directly; while, as regards British territory and under the existing law, it is impossible to go beyond the provisions of the Indian Treasure-trove Act 1878 (VI of 1878). In these circumstances it is proposed, by clause 18 of the Bill, to take powes to prevent the removal from British India of any antiquities which it may be deemed desirable to retain in the country, and at the same time to prevent importation. By thus putting a stop to traffic in such articles, it is believed that it will be possible to protect against spoliation a number of interesting places situated without and beyond British territory. Clause 19 aims at providing for antiquities, such as sculptures and inscriptions, which belong to a particular place and ought, therefore, to be kept in situ or deposited in local museums. The removal of these it is proposed to enable the Local Government to prohibit by notification; and the clause also provides that, if the object is moveable, the owner may require the Government to purchase it outright, and that, if it is immoveable, the Government shall compensate the owner for any loss caused to him by the prohibition. Clause 20 deals with the compulsory purchase of such antiquities, if that is found to be necessary for their preservation and the owner is not unwilling on personal or religious grounds, to part from them. In such cases it is proposed that the price to be paid should be assessed by the Collector, subject to a right of appeal to the Local Government; but it is for consideration whether the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 should be followed and a reference to the Courts allowed.

The third portion of the Bill deals with excavations, and gives power to make rules to prohibit or regulate such operations. A general power to make rules is given by clause 22, and clause 23 is intended to protect acts done, or in good faith intended to be done under the law which it now proposed to enact.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Oct. 29.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Hon Mr Justice G Jacob I C S and the Hon Mr Justice W H Crowe Barrister-at-law I C S respectively delivered over and received charge of the offices of Judge of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 2nd Oct in the forenoon.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr C C Boyd I C S acting Judge and Sessions Judge Hyderabad is granted privilege leave for one month from the 22nd Oct or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr A K L Emanuel M A (Oxon) I C S Joint Judge and Additional Sessions Judge Karachi to act as Judge and Sessions Judge Hyderabad during the absence of Mr Boyd or pending further orders.

Government Notification No 5074 dated the 22rd Sept so far as it relates to Sir F C Cox Bart second grade Supt of Police is cancelled.

Sir F C Cox Bart has been allowed by the Secy of State for India an extension for two months of the furlough granted to him in Govt Notification No 2142 dated the 21st April.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of their leave :—Mr H St Gibbs first grade Supt of Police, Major J Jackson I M S Supt, Yeravda Central Prison; and Mr G D Madgaonkar I C S.

The Govern in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Sakarlal Nabhulal Desai to act as City Magistrate Surat pending further orders vice Mr Lalubhai Gordhobhai relieved.

The service of Mr A Pripeaux are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of India in the Home Dept.

Mr G C Whitworth I C S first grade Judge and Sessions Judge has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination on the 23rd Sept J K C Jukes, R D Bell, P B Haigh and J D Ker, I C S. The names are arranged in the order of merit.

Messrs Bell and Ker passed an examination in Marathi Mr Jukes an examination in Gujarati and Mr Haigh an examination in Kanarese.

Mr R E Gibson I C S passed the Higher Standard Departmental Examination on 23rd Sept.

Mr Gibson passed an examination in Sindhi on 23rd Sept.

Mr S M Fraser O I E I C S has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, OCTOBER 29.

Thursday.—The barometer has fallen briskly to rapidly on the north Madras coast and the adjacent districts of the Deccan and Central Provinces. A cyclonic storm has formed in the bay and this morning is central about 100 miles to the South East of Cocanada. The deficiency of pressure in the Central area is upwards of a quarter of an inch and the storm is hence one of moderate intensity. Rain has fallen on the east coast and has been heavy to the north of the depression and showers have fallen in the Delta of Bengal and Burma. Balasore has received 5 inches, Cuttack 3, False Point 2, 1-2, Gopalpur and Rangoon 2, Nellore, Leshio and Calcutta 1 1-2, and Monywa one inch. The storm across the Circars coast during the next 24 hours and will probably give rain in the East Central provinces and Chota Nagpur. Moderate to heavy rain will probably continue in the North of East Coast and showers are likely in the Delta of Bengal and Burma.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 29TH OCTOBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Wheat being sown. Rapeseed larger area sown this year.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton prospects generally good.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Seasonable Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Benawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking commenced.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Linseed being sown.

Khamgaon.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking partially bagun. Food-grains doing well. Rabi crops prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton crop excellent. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Cotton picking partially began. All crop doing well.

Viramgam.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing, and in flower.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing and in flower. All crops doing well.

Dholera.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing.

Surat.—Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking commenced. Cotton crop excellent. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Sholapur.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi sowing progressing favourably.

Bellary.—Bright.—Cloudy but no rain. Cotton planting flourished.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON THURSDAY, THE 29TH OCTOBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes have been very irregular, showing a brisk fall at Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Nagpur, Raipur, and Jubbulpore, a brisk rise in Sind, Rajputana and at Negapatam, Madras, Neemuch, Colombo and Agra, and a slight rise or fall elsewhere. The barometer is one-fourth of an inch below normal at Masulipatam.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been moderate to fresh at Madras, Secunderabad, Belgaum, Ratnagiri, Sholapur, Aurangabad, Bombay and Dwarka.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum from 5° to 11° in defect of normal at Sholapur Bijapur, Bangalore, Masulipatam, Bellary, Madrass and Coimbatore, and minimum from 5° to 9° in Berar and at Saugor, Malegaon, Sholapur, Karwar and Madras. The maximum varied from 99° at Deesa to 75° at Madras, and the minimum from 78° at Colombo to 53° at Akola.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is more or less cloudy in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies, Berar, the Central Provinces and Central India. Humidity changes are very irregular.

Rain in light or moderate showers fell at Colombo, Madras, Cuddapah and Masulipatam.

Weather.—The depression mentioned in yesterday's report seems to have further intensified and its centre now lies towards E.N.E. of Masulipatam. Weather is likely to remain more or less cloudy in the Bombay Presidency.

A. J. L. GRIMES,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay 28th October 1903.

Means of observations taken at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 5 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dor. Fah. ..... inches	29 811
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	81·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	73·0
Dew Point	69·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·655
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ...	5·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	89·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	74·7
General Directions of wind*.....	NE, ENE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* ..... miles	292

*From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

DEATH OF MR. D. T. ROBERTS.

THE public of the United Provinces will learn with deep regret that the sudden illness of Mr. D. T Roberts terminated fatally on Tuesday afternoon. Within three weeks time he would have completed his Indian service and been on his way homeward: and if any man looked reasonably certain of bidding India farewell with his work accomplished it was Mr Roberts, as he appeared only a few days back full of mental and bodily vigour, and in all his usual good spirits. On the 6th he was entertained at a farewell dinner by a large party of friends, when everyone remarked that he was an instance of how lightly a man could carry thirty-five years' Indian service. But one day towards the end of last week he seems to have taken a severe chill, which struck inwards, and by Monday there was little hope left. Mr. Roberts was unquestionably one of the pillars of the administration in the United Provinces. He had filled all the usual offices in the service, with marked success: and he was frequently employed on Committees and Inquiries instituted to thresh out vexed administrative questions. The ability with which he presided over the Educational Committee, which sat some years ago to improve the school curriculum of these Provinces, exhibited the many sided activities of his mind. The greater part of Mr. Roberts' service was spent in the Eastern Districts, and the district with which he is especially associated was Ballia, of which he was for many years Collector; and which has always remained him with appreciation. Mr Roberts abounded in the peculiar quality of tact which is essential to the successful District Officer. Never depreciating his subordinates he was sure of getting their best work from them while retaining their attachment. But it was as an adept in revenue business that his official reputation was made. A thorough master of the details of the subject he was quick to grasp the salient points of any revenue problem and his criticism of it would always be valuable. A cheery companion, a keen sportsman, hospitable, according to the best traditions of the service, Mr Roberts had come to be one of the most popular men in the service and his death under circumstances so particularly touching will be universaly deplored—"Pioneer."

THE WORLD'S CHAMPION WALKER.

An Austrian, by name Anton Haustain, who styles himself the champion walker of the world, arrived at Holyhead on Sunday, 4th October with his wife and child, whom he wheels in a large old-fashioned perambulator. Haustain had come from Dropheda. The trip started from Vienna on September 12, 1900, and have since covered a distance of 20,000 miles. Haustain made a wager with the Vienna Sporting Club that he would walk round the world in six years. Wheeling in front of him a vehicle containing his wife and child. The perambulator, with its contents, weighs 400lb. After a rest at Holyhead Haustain went on his journey to Dublin. He will thence journey to Queenstown and take passage to New York.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT. The most effectual Cure for Gout and Rheumatism. A frequent cause of these is the inflammatory state of the blood, attended with bad digestion, lassitude and great debility, showing the want of a proper circulation of the fluid, and that impurity of the blood greatly aggravates these disorders. Holloway's Pills are of so purifying a nature that a few doses taken in time are a effectual preventive against gout and rheumatism, but any one that has an attack of either should use Holloway's Ointment also, which must be thoroughly rubbed into the parts affected at least twice a day, after they have been sufficiently fomented with warm water to open the pores.

TALES OF THE HAYMARKET.

(Concluded from page 1).

MR. TREE'S PLUCK.

Mr. Maude's chapter on Mr. Beerbohm Tree's management of the Haymarket is particularly interesting. He pays a tribute to Mr. Tree's indomitable pluck, and in this connection tells the following story :—

When "The Dancing Girl" was put on at the Haymarket Tree fell seriously ill, and was totally unable to appear on the first night of the production. Harrison having to immediately study and play the part of the Duke of Guisebury, which, as a matter of fact, he acted for many nights subsequently. But ill though Tree was, nothing would keep him away from the theatre for long, and he simply insisted on playing despite the doctor's remonstrances. So the theatre was expressly warmed up to a certain temperature, and Tree wore cotton wool next to his skin, and was followed about during the performance by hospital nurses!

We learn incidentally from Mr. Maude that "The Little Minister" was the most successful play that has been produced under the joint management of himself and Mr. F. Harrison. The incidental music for Mr. Barrie's play was composed by Sir Alexander Mackenzie.

Sir Alexander Mackenzie, I fear, found the rehearsals of his charming music not a little trying. All rehearsals, let me hasten to add, are tests of temper, and musical rehearsals especially so. What made our musical rehearsals particularly tedious was that our orchestra being under the stage it was extremely difficult to get the proper effect, and very hard for Sir Alexander to explain what he wanted to our conductor.

One day the great composer was especially exasperated. He came up to me, despair written all over his face.

"I say, Maude," he stammered, "do you, do you—damn it, do you mind if I smash my hat!"

We have quoted

PWES IN BURMA.

AN ATTEMPT AT LEGISLATIVE DEFINITION.

In view of the recent conflicting decisions by Judges of the Chief Court of Burma as to the meaning of the term 'pwe' and the importance of the fact that out of these entertainments much crime arises in Burma, a Bill to amend the various enactments relating to towns and villages in Burma is published. The object of the Bill is to define the term pwe as used in the towns and village enactments of Upper and Lower Burma, and to make it clear that the provisions requiring a license to hold a pwe apply to native cart, pony, or boat races, as well as to entertainments of a theatrical nature. Power is also taken further to enlarge the definition so as to apply the provisions in particular localities to any form of public entertainment or gathering which may hereafter require similar regulation. The proposed legislation will also remove the cause of conflicting decisions as to the meaning of the term pwe, which by a Full Bench decision of the Chief Court of Lower Burma has been restricted to entertainments of a theatrical nature, whilst the Judicial Commissioner of Upper Burma has since held that the term applies also to pony races, and other similar gatherings. Cart races, pony races, and boat races in this province are fruitful causes of crime, and from a list recently prepared it appears that during the five years from 1897 to 1901 in 606 cases acts of violence were committed at pwes which were not of a theatrical nature, causing the death of 33 persons, serious hurt to 256, and simple hurt to 317. Such meetings are, moreover, not infrequently promoted by gamblers who hope to collect a large crowd and use the race meeting as a cloak to extensive gambling operations. Under these circumstances it is clearly necessary that the local authorities should have sufficient notice of an intended meeting to enable proper police arrangements to be made, and should also have power to prevent or curtail any meeting, especially where the same is not promoted for the bona fide advancement of legitimate sport under the guidance of respectable persons. The definition has been so worded that it will not include private performances, or races not intended for the entertainment of the public. It has been noticed, however, that if a pagoda festival is declared a pwe under the power conferred by this definition, every speculator or sweetmeat seller who attends a festival will technically take part in the pwe within the present wording of these penal sections. It is not intended to punish such persons, but only those who manage such notified festivals when held without a license. On the other hand it is considered advisable to repair within the scope of the section persons who take part in a performance constituting a theatrical pwe, races constituting a race meeting, and like entertainments of other pwes, where there is definite entertainment as distinct from a mere gathering. This restriction of the force of the present sections has been effected by the wording of the clauses so as to make it clear that taking part in a pwe is not punishable when such taking part amounts merely to being present without participating in any performance, etc., incidental to the pwe.

A SOUTHERN INDIA SNAKE STORY.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the "Madras Mail" from Renigunta. At Renigunta, this morning, I awoke at half-past 5, and on going into my verandah I observed several natives, men, women, and children, running towards the railway line. I called to my servant to ascertain the cause, when I was informed that a pointsman was lying quite unconscious at the south top points about three furlongs away from the Station. I immediately dressed myself and hastened to the spot, where I observed a large gathering of natives. I pushed my way through and found the pointsman lying on his back, his eyes closed, jaws tightly locked and quite unconscious. I tried to release his jaws, but was quite unable to do so. I at once had him carried by the help of some of the men present, to take him to the Railway Dispensary. We had not carried him a furlong when I was told that a man had come who was going to cure him and requested me not to question him, as he had begun the prayers for the cure, but that I was to lay him down on the ground, which I did. On looking at the man I observed quite a youth about 20 years of age, a sweetmeat man by caste. He tore a piece of his cloth (about a quarter of an inch in breadth and about 18 inches in length). With this he sat down near the railway line repeating some prayers. He tied three small stones about three inches apart from each other in the cloth. Calling one of the men, he gave the cloth to him, instructing him, to fasten it around the bitten man's neck with three knots. Immediately he tore a similar piece of cloth, this time using three pods of pepper. This even was fastened around the neck with three knots, after which he went to the river to bath himself.

Immediately he got into the water, the bitten man's eyes began twitching. The same process was begun with a third piece of cloth and pepper, this time in the river; after which he wetted the cloth, brought it himself, and threw it on the man's neck, asking some one to fasten it with three knots. After this had been done, he went back to the river still praying, when the bitten man turned and lay on his side. About half an hour after the wet cloth was tied around his neck he got up and sat down. Then a small pebble was sent up from the river with something grated on it to be rubbed into his eyes. Half an hour after this a small piece of root was put into his mouth, when he got up and walked home.

I went down at 4 o'clock this evening and saw the bitten man. He was sitting down and reading. I asked him how he felt, when he informed me that he felt a little giddy, otherwise he was all right. He informed me that at 1 o'clock the same morning he had got up the distant semaphore ladder to light the lamp. When he alighted he put his foot on something cold, and was bitten on the right big toe; the snake coiled around his foot but he kicked it off and could not tell what kind of snake it was. On looking at his toe he found it bleeding. He at once went and told another pointsman about it when this man took him to his house and gave him some medicine, which he drank. On returning to his own home he began feeling dazed, and, not being able to walk any further, he lay down in a pointsman's bunk, after which he knew nothing.

A CENTENARIAN POLICY-HOLDER.

MR. CHARLES H. BOOTH, of Englewood, New Jersey, a policy-holder of the Mutual Life of New York, celebrated his hundredth anniversary on September 12 last. Among his birthday gifts writes the "Financial News" was a set of handsomely engrossed resolutions sent him by the company, which he joined in 1843, the year of its organisation. Mr. Booth is the oldest insured person in the United States, and is the doyen of the Mutual Life's army of policy-holders. Communications with actuaries of foreign countries, who have taken great interest in this case, show, according to press advices on the subject, that there is not another living instance in the world where a policy-holder has maintained his insurance for sixty years and reached the age of one hundred. The result of this long insurance furnishes some decidedly interesting data. The original policy called for the payment of dols. 2,000. The Mutual has, to date, declared dividends upon this policy amounting to dols. 5,763·32, making the policy and dividends dols. 7,763·32. The net premiums paid by the insured amounted to dols. 2,239·20. Mr. Booth is in good health, walks a mile or two each day, has good vision, a fair head of hair, and is interested in local and national events. During the festivities in honour of his one hundredth birthday he is reported to have participated in a square dance, and at its conclusion executed a sailor's hornpipe with a zest that actually made some of the sixty-year participants look like real old men.

THE Australian "Tommy Atkins" has had a narrow escape of being made a teetotaller by Act of Parliament. Such care is taken of his interests by Federal legislators that recently a motion to abolish the sale of introxicating liquors in canteens was defeated by only two votes.

A Delicious Pink Bath.

Everyone seeking Health and Strength should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the daily Bath. A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delicious sensation of freshness and purity, it invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The strengthening and health giving effects are Simply Magical.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of local Substitutes, all of which are inferior in Composition and in Strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

PURELY PERSONAL.

AGAIN, and for at least the hundredth time (writes the Paris correspondent of "M.A.P.") the King of the Belgians has been pacing the boulevards and patronising the best restaurants; and, once again, officially incognito. So accustomed is the Parisian to his presence that he is never thrown into emotion by the spectacle of "Leopold" (as he is familiarly called) standing on a kerbstone or staring into a shop-window and it is no longer considered a wonderful thing to dine in the same salon as his Majesty. But "Leopold" is nevertheless highly popular and he is also admired. He is voted a fine man—a beau vieillard, and the Parisian is amazed that he can still take his long early morning walk along the Champs Elysees, in spite of his age and in spite of his pronounced limps. All over Paris goes "Leopold." I myself have met him at least half-a-dozen times in two days, always on foot; but if he rises early he is usually at home in the Elysee Palace Hotel by midnight.

There he occpies the same handsome suite of rooms which sheltered the Shah last year; and there he arrives, from Brussels or elsewhere, at the shortest notice. The manager merely receives a telegram saying that the King is coming and all is ready; and the staff of the hotel knows no more courteous or amiable guest. One might say that "Leopold" has made it a principle to be amiable to everybody. The other afternoon a gamin, upon spying him approached and without the slightest fear cried, "Ohe, Leopold!" The king was amused; smiled. The King was also generous; presented the 'gamin' with a five-franc piece. And, at the preset moment, no doubt many a gamin is in anxious quest of the King. However, the theatrical managers do not fare so well. They would persuade "Leopold" to attend and thus gain an advertisement, but if ever he visits a theatre he engages his loge like anyone else and arrives without any previous announcement.

After Leopold II., the King and Queen of Italy, who will arrive in Paris on October 14th, and were lavishly entertained and feted for four days. Only a short time ago Italy was highly unpopular in France—but to-day that feeling has passed away. Altogether, October will be an important and a memorable month in Paris. Shortly after the King and Queen of Italy have taken their depature a number of prominent members of the House of Commons will return the visit, paid them by their French confreres last August. They also will be handsomely enterteined, and I have met three or four French deputies who have expressed their delight at the visit. The chief enteretainer will be Baron Estournelles de Constant, that great admirer of England, but the guests will also be feted by many distinguished personages, and received by the President of the Republic.

Highly concerned are Paris sportsmen as to whether the Government will allow a casino to be erected at Maisons-Lafitte and gambling to take place there as (until recently) at Spa. The spot, half-an-hour's journey from Paris, has always been more or less, associated with sport. It has a race-course and racing stables, and many of its chief inhabitants are racing men. But it became chiefly notorious through the late Max Lebaudy (younger brother of the would-be Emperor of the Sahara), who in spite of his youth conceived the remarkable idea of preparing an arena on his estate where veritable bull-fights might take place. The latest scheme is promoted chiefly by a few rich Americans who are willing to provide almost unlimited sums for laying out Maisons-Lafitte as a gambling resort if the necessary permission can be obtained. They are supported by several prominent members of the smart clubs, and even by men distinguished in other spheres, and it is certain that they will use every effort to succeed in their design.

Rumours have been rife that Henri Rochefort is ailing even seriously ill; but as a matter of fact he is as hale and as hearty as ever. The blue-green eyes are still bright, the white tuft of hair is still magnificently upright, and the step is still alert and steady. As for the the daily leading article in the "Intransigeant" it has lost none of its malice and venom. However, Henri Rochefort can be a veritable child at times. The other afternoon on the Terrasse de la Paix, he might have been seen playing with a toy lamb which he had just bought from a hawkar. By squeezing an india-rubber tube Rochefort made the lamb gambol and gambol it did all over the table for fully a quarter of an hour to Rochefort's great amusement. Then when he rose he begged Madame Rochefort, the young, the charming to take the lamb home while he returned to his office to write one of his violent articles.

There are probably few men under the age of fifty who have not a warm corner in their memory for the French writer to whose magic pen they owed so many thrilling hours of boyhood; and it was with no little anticipatory delight when I was spending a few days in drowsy Amiens (continues my Paris correspondent, apropos of the rumours of the novelist blindness) that I was promised by a mutual friend a peep at M. Jules Verne and the home where he weaves his spells for boys the whole world over.

Like so many great men, however, M. Verne is unconquerably modest, and will talk of anything in the world but himself and his work; and if we had not been joined by his charming wife, who has been his loyal helpmate for more than half a century, I fear I should have come away little wiser than when I went. You must come and see my husband's study, this delightful old lady insisted, and we gladly followed her through the conservatory and up a winding staircase, until Mme. Verne, threw open the door of a tiny chamber. This, she said, is where my husband does all his writing—his 'den' I call it, for while he is shut up here he is as inaccessible as the Llama of Thibet,—this with a playful and proud glance at her husband. The room was characteristic of the man, for it was evidently a room to work and not to play in. In front of the window, looking out towards the beautiful cathedral of Amiens, were a couple of tables before which stood a capacious arm-chair. Behind the chair was a simple, narrow iron bedstead, and around the walls were a few pictures, and busts of Shakespeare and Moliere.

Winter and summer, Madame continued, my husband is at his desk at five o'clock in the morning; and from that hour until eleven he works away, without pausing, at his writing and his proofs. And this he has done for more years than I like to remember, haven't you, Jules? The author modestly assented, and was kind enough, now that the ice had been broken, to explain his methods of work. Writing is not the easy thing with me, it is with some authors he said. I really don't know how many times I rewrite my stories; but quite half-a-dozen times. I plan a story first of all completely in my head, then I map out the different chapters, and prepare my first rough draft in pencil, leaving a wide margin for corrections. When these are made, I write it all out again in ink and send my MS. to the printer. At this stage my real work begins, for as the proofs come in I rivise, and add and strike out, often rewriting a whole chapter, until by the time I have finished my last proof there is scarcely a word remaining as it was in the original draft.

And yet, Monsieur, I said, you produce two complete books a year? Oh, yes, he answered with a laugh, I always manage that, somehow, and I generally have four or five stories in hand. I am now writing a story which won't be wanted until 1905. But come and see my library; and we were ushered into a large room lined with thousands of volumes in serried ranks, and ranging from the classics of Rome and Greece, and volumes on scientific and antiquarian subjects, to the latest French novel and the last volume of poor G. A. Henty.

The Duke of Norfolk, whose health obliged him to depute his brother to entertain the Conservative delegates at Sheffield is enjoying a fortnight's 'dolce far niente' with his cousins, Lord and Lady Herries, at Kinharvie, their charming Kirkcudbrightshire home. The Duke is not a sportsman, and does not join his host (who, by the way, was being congratulated on his sixty-sixth birthday last Sunday) in his tramps on moor and stubble after grouse and partridges, which are this season sadly to seek. What he enjoys best is a match at croquet or a country ramble with the daughters of the house. The engagement of the younger sister, Miss Angela Maxwell, to Mr. Eric Drummond, has greatly interested Scots folk; but the marriage probably will not take place for a few months.

SIR EDMUND BARTON has published a report from the Acting-Governor of British New Guinea, who has been making a tour of the northern districts of that territory. He found tobacco of the best quality there, and expresses his belief that British New Guinea is capable of supplying all the tobacco required for consumption in the Commonwealth.

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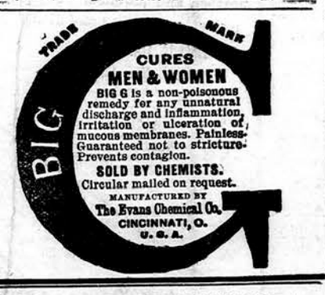
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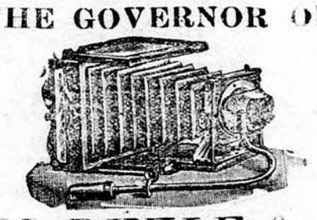

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AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englismen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown.
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

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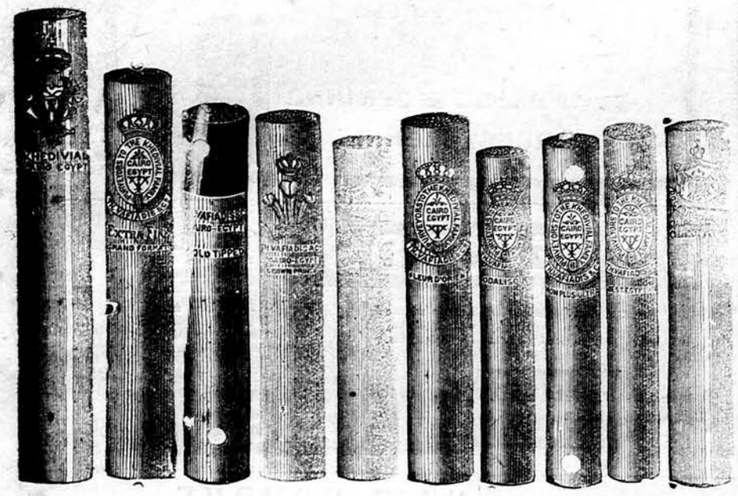

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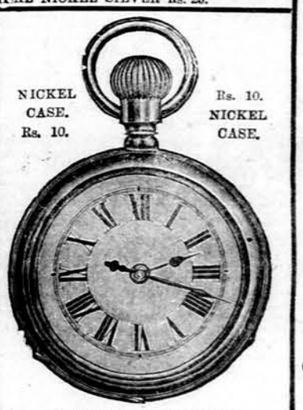

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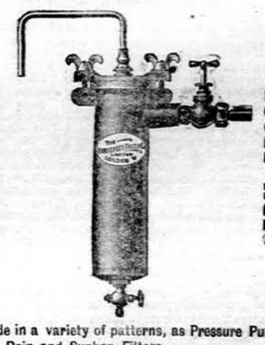

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